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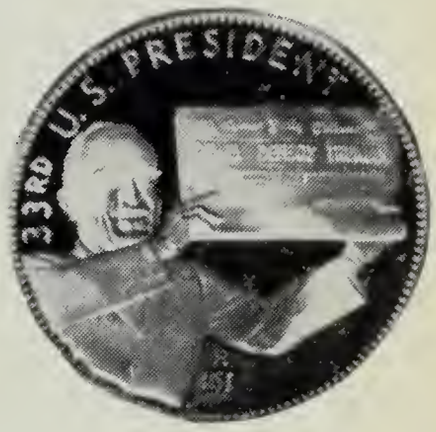

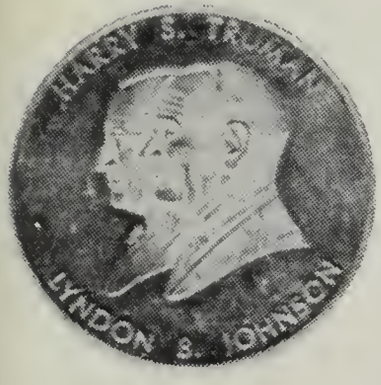

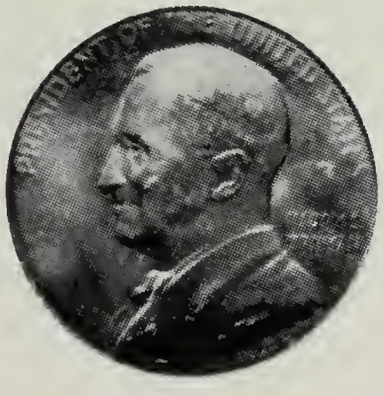

HARRY S. TRUMAN
STORY ON PAGE 3

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THE M. N. S. PRESIDENT'S REPORT

On behalf of the officers and members of the Missouri Numismatic Society, I extend a warm welcome to all dealers and visitors attending our 24th Annual Coin Festival at the deluxe St. Louis Marriott Hotel at the Airport. We strive to make the Annual Coin Festival the best possible and welcome any suggestions to improve future festivals.

The monthly meetings of the Missouri Numismatic society are normally held the fourth Tuesday of each month at the West County Office, Farm and Home Savings Association, 11710 Manchester Road, Des Peres, Missouri. It is situated approximately one mile west of Kirkwood Road and one mile east of I-270. Each meeting consists of an educational program, a silent auction, and numismatic fellowship. You are invited to participate in our next meeting, Tuesday, August 28, 1984.

As a member of the M. N. S., you have access to our large numismatic library, located at 5005 South Grand Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri.

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UNITED STATES MINT MEDALS

by

JAMES S. MOORES

No. 132 - Harry S. Truman by John Ray Sinnock and Gilroy Roberts

Fourth of a series, focusing on medals currently available
from the U.S. Mint in Philadelphia, Pa. 19106,
that have a Missouri connection. No. 132, in bronze, is for sale at
$10.00 plus $1.00 for postage and handling.

U. S. Mint Medal Number 132 is part of the Mint's series of medals on Presidents of the United States. Harry S. Truman, the only native Missourian to serve as a United States President, is featured on this bronze medal depicting President Truman and the south portice of the White House in high relief.

Born May 8, 1884, in Lamar, Missouri, Harry S. Truman maintained a lifelong Missouri connection, moving to Independence, Missouri, at about age five. In Independence, Truman attended public schools, maintained residence, retired, and was buried upon his death.

Truman's rise to prominence started in 1917, when the country's entrance into World War I uprooted him from his tranquil life on the farm. As a cool and resourceful leader in the field artillery, he participated in the U.S. offensives in Vosges, St. Mihiel, and Meusse-Argennne, all in France. During his active duty tour, Truman rose from 1st lieutenant to major. Shortly after being discharged from the service, Truman married Elizabeth (Bess) Wallace, a schoolteacher and his childhood sweetheart. They had one child, Mary Margaret.

During the 1920's and 1930's, Harry s. Truman rose through the political process, helped along by the iron hand of Missouri politics at that time, Tom Pendergast. Early on, Truman participaed in civic politics and from 1922-1934, served as judge and presiding judge of the Jackson County, Missouri Court. This "administrative" court enabled Truman to accomplish a great deal in the construction of public roads and buildings. In 1934, Truman ran for senator from Missouri and won the general election handily with the help of the Pendergast machine.

Truman's first senate term was not highlighted by any marked accomplishments. However, his path to the White House did start during his second senate term, when he served as chairman of the Speial Committee to Investigate the National defense Program. The economies from his investigation reached over fifteen billion dollars and thrust the hitherto obscure Missourian into national prominence.

Truman, one of President Roosevelt's choices, was elected Vice-President in November, 1944. Five Months later, he succeeded to the Presidency on Roosevelt's death and, upon being sworn into office, asked newspaper friends to "pray for me." Because President Roosevelt had not consulted or briefed Truman on any major domestic or foreign problems, it is doubtful that any President entered the White House more unprepared than Truman. Still, President Truman displayed the "SHOW ME" attitude almost immediately; throughout his eight years in office, he was as "solid as a Missouri mule."

Immediately upon taking office, President Truman set about to implement the plans made for the final conquest of Germany and Japan. His decision to drop the atomic bomb on Hiroshima and Nagasaki resulted in Japan's surrender. For this reason, Truman never regretted his tough, difficult decision, one that no doubt saved many lives and hastened the war's end.

For the remainder of his first term in office, Truman (1) proclaimed the independence of the Philippine Islands; (2) presided over the founding of the Marshall Plan which kept western Europe from Communist tyranny; (3) instituted the spectacular Berlin airlift; and (4) predicted victory for a second term over New York's Governor Thomas Dewey.

In view of the unsettled conditions at home and abroad, Truman's election in 1948 was a minor miracle in U.S. politics. During his second term, the defense of Europe was strengthened with the founding of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). The Korean conflict occupied much of Truman's second term, and his last great stand against Communist aggression led to a stabilization of hostilities when Truman left office in January, 1953.

President Truman's contributions to numismatics included the issuance of U.S. Mint Sets and the resumption of the production of U.S. Proof Sets. In addition, the Truman Memorial Liberty prominently displayed an early date set of U.S. coinage from 1794 through the mid-1800's. This valuable colllection, assembled by Truman's Secretary of the Treasury, John W. Snyder, was taken in a burglary several years ago. The bulk of the collection has never been found.

After his term in office, President Truman retired to his Independence, Missouri, Home. he and Bess were the outstanding citizens of Independence until both passed away. as a tribute to his Presidency and legacy, the truman library, museum, and home are living reminders of his era and are open for all Americans to share and experience. Especially now, on Truman's 100th birthday year, these memorials have been fluffed and buffed and await your visit.

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THE YOACHUM DOLLAR - AN OZARK LEGEND

by Artie Ayers

Artie Ayers is a regional author and historian who is the president of the Ozarks Writers League, an organization of writers, artists, and illustrators who help preserve Ozark history. In addition to being postmaster of Lakeview, Missouri, Mr. Ayres is the proprietor of the Lost Silver Mine, a tourist attraction and drama located near Silver Dollar City.

The Yoachum Dollar is not a recent invention of the mind of man, nor was it a new idea for the Yoachums who settled in Ozark Mountain Country in the early 1800's.

In the early 16th century, there was a silver mine in Joachimsthal, Bohemia, named after the Catholic Saint Joachim. These European coins were called thalers, and the Dutch traders called them dalers. Then, after crossing the ocean to America, these and similar coins became known as dollars.

So, the thread of title for these Joachim-Yoachum or Yocum silver thaler-dollars found their way to the Ozarks of Missouri where the legend, it seems, will never die.

In the early 1800's, the need for a medium of exchange in the Ozark Hills of southwest Missouri was supplied by the Yocum brothers. Oldtimers tell tales of the Yoachum Silver Dollars -- elusive coins that were minted in the early 1800's by the James Yoachum family. The stories, which have been passed down from generation to generation for over 150 years, describe the coins as being crudely molded with the YOCUM or YOACHUM family imprinted in raised letters on one side. Purported to a contain a silver content of 92 - 97%, the coins were used as legal tender by the early Ozark settlers for many years.

Obverse and Reserve of a Webb-Jones specimen of the "Yochum Dollar." The legend reads: IOACH—M / (design of 10 stars) / 1822 and UNITED STATES / 1 / DOLLAR. According to the author, the authenticity of these coins has not yet been verified by other finds of similar specimens.

Numismatists and treasure hunters alike have long been interested in the Yoachum dollars. The many diggings throughout southwest Missouri evidence the strong belief that many enthusiasts place in the stories of the Yoachum descendants. But controversy arises among these individuals when discussing the

source of the silver for making the silver coins as well as the location of their source.

Basically, there are three theories as to the source of the dollars:

1. The source of the coins was a silver mine near what is now Lakeview, Missouri. This theory states that the location of the mine was kept secret due to the fact that the James Yoachum cabin was built over its entrance.

2. The source was a silver cave located in an area now covered by the waters of Table Rock Lake. The cave was supposedly a place for silver stored there by DeSoto.

3. The source of the dollars was not a mine or a cave, but rather a tribe of Delaware indians who had been removed from Ohio to the James-White River Country and thereby became wards of the U.S. Government. The Indians were paid almost $4,000 per year in the U. S. silver dollars as settlement for their removal from Ohio. The theory was that the Yocums sold liquor to the Indians (a rather severe violation of the law), then "laundered" the U. S. dollars by recasting them as Yoachum dollars and pretending to have a silver mine.

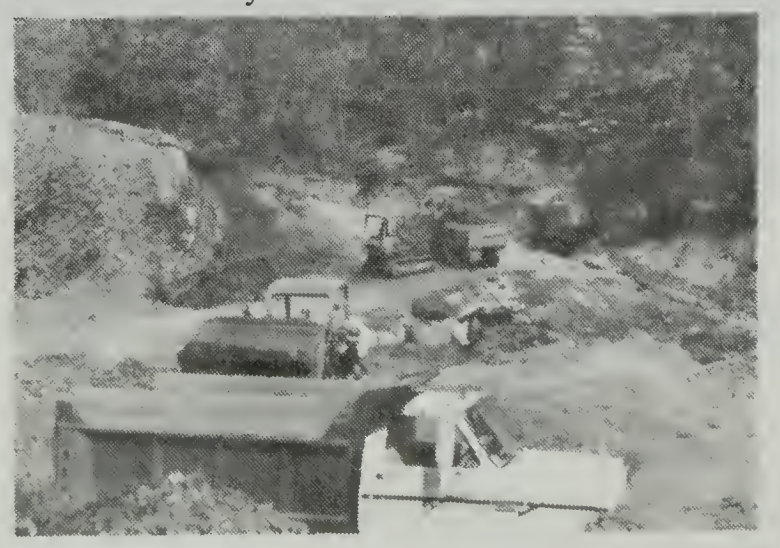
Based on the family tradition as passed down through the years, the author accepts the first theory that the Yocums had a silver mine near Lakeview, Missouri, but pretended that the mine was somewhere else.

James Yocum and his Delaware Indian wife dug the ore from beneath their cabin while Solomon Yocum rode off on horseback to the southwest, pretending to go to the mine. The following day found them melting and casting the dollars.

This shrewd method of deception worked until a tragedy occurred in 1848 when the mine caved in and buried James and his wife Winona. Excavation is now underway at this site with modern machinery.

In November, 1982, two men, Don Webb and his neighbor Bob Jones, by their account, were walking along a stream bed in Stone County when a rainstorm came up that forced them to look for shelter. Finding the protection of an overhanging cliff, they also found beneath this cliff eight Yoachum dollars buried in the dirt in what appeared to be a rotted leather pouch.

Previous finds include a single specimen found in 1923 by Ben Ayers (father of the author) and more recently a hoard of 236 Yoachum dollars located by a St. Louisan.



Excavation equipment currently being used to uncover the Lost Silver Mine.

MISSOURI AS A SILVER STATE

Note: The following extract from the 1910 Missouri Red Book, published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, provides a wealth of data on this little-remembered aspect of Missouri's economic history. -- Editor

Missouri's Annual Production of this Valuable Metal is Larger than is Generally Supposed.

The ancient legend that somewhere in South Missouri, probably in the depths of the Ozarks, there exists a rich deposit of silver, which was worked by the Indians a century or two ago, is borne out, to an extent, by the fact that this valuable white metal is found mixed with the lead ore which comes from St. Francois, Madison, Washington, Jefferson and other counties in the same section.

It is the belief of some metallurgists that traces of metal indicate that not far distant is the original mother lode, and if this supposition is true, then somewhere in the heart of the Ozarks is the lost cave of silver Indian tradition deals with, ready to enrichen the lucky man or woman who relocates it.

Missouri Silver.

The production of this valuable ore for the year 1909, according to eastern smelters, was 49,500 ounces, and the value of the same, at 52 cents an ounce was $25,740. In 1908 the production was 49.411 ounces and the value $26,390. The 1909 figures may undergo slight changes, as the United States Mint and the geological survey have not quite finished the task of properly dividing the production of the white metal for that year between the silver states which produced it.

It takes a high grade of refining to "recover" Missouri silver from the lead ores which contain it, and this work is at present done entirely by eastern smelters. That it pays to separate the more valuable metal from the other, is proven by the fact that it is done and has been done for years.

In the near future, when capitalists discover that there is wealth in the now wasted water power of the Ozarks, then all this high grade smelting and refining will be done in Missouri, and at a handsome profit to those who erect the necessary buildings and properly fit them with modern machinery. All lead, zinc, iron, copper, nickel and other ores which the hills of South Missouri are so full of, will then be smelted and refined at home and all valuable alloys, such as silver, cadmium and cobalt recovered here and made use of without having to leave the State as a compound and coming back in pure shape, with the consumers here, paying the freight going and returning.

Traces of Gold.

Silver in Missouri, just think what this means. All that is missing to make our natural resources complete, is the finding of a large deposit of gold, and this may also happen, as traces of this more valuable substance have several times been reported by prospectors in various counties. It has often been said that Missouri could be enclosed with a wall, and if all inhabitants were kept within, they would live as happily and contented as they do now, without help from the outside world, as everything necessary to sustain and make life worth living, is either grown or produced here.

In the free silver movement of 1896, Missouri was one of the leading states and had one of its favorite sons, "Silver Dick" Bland, to put forward as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for President, but it was not then generally known that silver ore was one of our natural resources and that there was enough here to pay a handsome profit on the task of "recovering" it. Even now it is not realized everywhere that silver is found in paying quantities, mixed with the lead ore of South Missouri, and therefore, it is necessary to call attention to this fact as an additional reason why desirable settlers should flock here and take up the vacant lands in the Ozarks. If the lost cave of silver is more than an Indian tradition, some one is certain to find it in the next five or ten years and make an easy fortune.

The following table gives the value and quantity of silver recovered from Missouri lead ores, by years, since 1905. Also, the London worth per ounce, is mentioned:

Year.	Ounces.	Value.	Value per ounce.	Year.	Ounces.	Value.	Value per ounce.
1905	12,900	$7.187	$.610	1909	49,500	25,740	$.520
1906	31,300	21,187	.677				
1907	25,300	16,700	.662	Total	168,411	$97,886	
1908	49,111	26,390	.535				

Of course, it would not do to compare Missouri's annual production of silver with the output of a heavy producing state, anyhow not until the lost cave of silver is found. The object of this article is simply to prove that Missouri has silver, and in paying quantities.

Lost Cave of Silver.

There are several legends in circulation in connection with Missouri's lost silver mines, some dating back centuries to the period when explorators first reached the meeting of the waters of the Mississippi and Missouri. Natives they found here wore silver ornaments plentifully and even had weapons which were tipped and decorated with this precious

metal. When asked where they procured the silver they pointed to the Southwest and made signs which meant that the mines were four or five days' journey away.

More Indian lore locates the long sought for cavern in the mountains of Barry county, not far from White river. Its exact location was known to the Indians only a hundred years ago. A band of Chickasaws were driven westward across the Mississippi, and finally located on the banks of the White river, in Barry county, where fish and all kinds of wild game were in abundance. They had only been in the territory a short time when one of the redskins was driven into a large cave by an approaching storm and discovered that the cave's walls were a solid mass of silver. The silver mine was worked by the Indians for several years. Large quantities of the ore were melted in a hollowed out rock and moulded into large bars in moulds made of the silver and carried to St. Louis and St. Charles, Mo., and traded for blankets and other necessities.

Fearing an attack by Spaniards from the Southwest, all valuables of the little band were placed in the cave and preparations made for a move to new territory. The entrance to the cave was closed up with rock and dirt scraped from the mountain side, and covered to a depth of several feet.

As it was the custom of the Chickasaws to mark every place of importance, peculiar marks of a certain description were cut on rocks and trees so they could easily find the cave when they returned.

Leaving their White river hunting grounds with the intention of returning, the little band started towards "the setting sun," and had gone only a short distance when they were attacked by a band of Spanish gold hunters and were driven back to their old hunting grounds where all in possession of the secret of the location of the silver cave soon died of a fatal disease which swept the camp. A.T.E.

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THE ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE DIVINE AUGUSTUS

— *The Numismatic Record* —

by
C.E. Rowe

Sitting down in his old age to review his long career as politician, statesman, warrior, planner, and organizer, the first Roman Emperor, Caesar Augustus, decided to inscribe the events of his life on bronze columns, which would be set up in Rome, to tell future generations what he had done. The text was prepared in AD 12, his 76th year. It was to be set up after his death, which came in AD 14, at the age of 77.

The bronze columns no longer exist, but we have three copies of the text from Galatia, in what is now Turkey, the best being from Ancyra (modern Ankara), in Latin and Greek. It may sound egotistical to modern ears, but in his day it was clear and unpretentious. As Donald Earl (1980) said, "Augustus has left a cool record of fact, which is on occasion dry to the point of tedium." The inscription is called, "Res Gestae Divi Augusti," which is translated as "The Achievements of the Divine Augustus." (Brunt & Moore, 1967).

The career of Caesar Augustus was closely entwined with the organization of the Roman Empire which he carried out following many years of civil war. The steps in the planning and organization of the new Imperial government were carefully documented in the coinage, which was used as a propaganda medium to carry the news to the people, and especially to the military forces, in a society which had no newspapers or other sources of popular information.

It is the purpose of this short article to present some examples of the numismatic propaganda that was spread by the Roman mint to illustrate the victories of Augustus, his assumption of powers, and the people he relied on. The coins illustrated have always been popular with collectors in the field of ancients, and their prices are correspondingly high, but even a small group of them adds great interest by illustrating the formative years of the Roman Empire. Naturally, only a few of the many issues of the period can be included. All of the coins illustrated are **silver denarii**, except where they are otherwise described. The inscriptions on the coins are given in the text in capitals, with abbreviated words expanded in lower-case letters, e. g., "IMPerator." The expanded inscription is followed by a translation into English. Quotations of the words of Augustus are taken from the Brunt-Moore translation reference.

Augustus said of the events of 43 BC, the year after the death of Julius Caesar, ". . . the Senate passed decrees . . . assigning me the right to give my opinion among the consulars and giving me **imperium** . . . . I celebrated two ovations and three curule triumphs and I was 21 times saluted **imperator**." **Imperium** indicated an independent command, and **Imperator** signified that the commander had a victory in the field. Coin No. 1 is a denarius of 27-20 BC inscribed "IM-Perator CAESAR" with a military trophy consisting of a suit of armor holding a shield and spears, standing on a prow of a galley with crossed rudder and anchor, signifying naval victories.

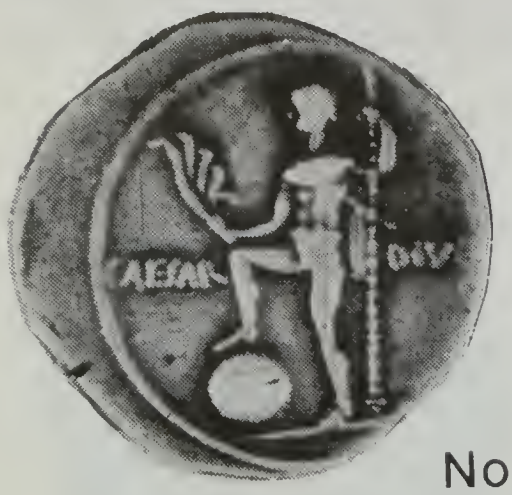
No. 1

Again, in 43 BC, he said, "In the same year the people appointed me **consul** and **triumvir for the organization of the Republic**." Born in 63 BC, and only 20 in 43 BC, he was much too young to be legally a consul, one of the two chief administrators of the Republic, and he did not make a big deal of this appointment in the coinage, possibly for obvious reasons, although he used the powers conferred by it regularly. **Triumvir for the organization of the Republic**, "Rei Publicae Constituendae (RPC), was a new title which virtually made him and the other Triumvirs, Antony and Lepidus, dictators with unlimited powers. Coin N o. 2 presents him in 41 BC as a young man with the titles, "CAESAR IMPerator PONTifex III VIR R P C." The office of Pontifex (Priest) was also important to his powers, as it allowed him to regulate the course of public business.

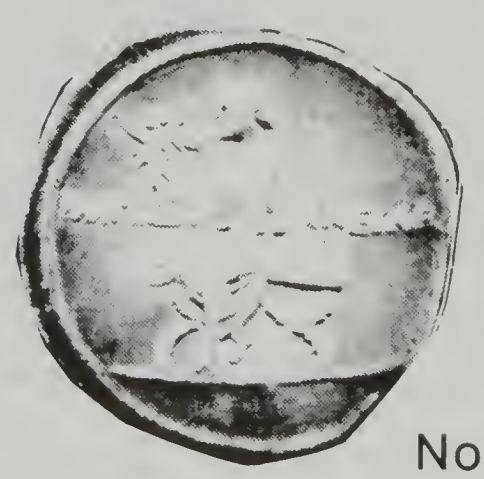
No. 2

Upon the reading of Caesar's will in 44 BC, Augustus found himself to be the heir of Julius Caesar. As Caesar's adopted son, he immediately took the name Caius Julius Caesar Octavianus. Not only did he have tremendous prestige as the heir of the great dictator, but he also received enormous wealth, from which he was able to pay the troops who sustained him in his civil and foreign wars.

Coin No. 3, struck 31-27 BC, presents him as "CAESAR DIVI Filius," "Caesar, son of the Divine (Caesar)." He is shown holding the scepter of Zeus, symbolic of his land victories, and the stern of a galley for his conquests by sea. His foot rests on a globe, symbolizing dominion of the world.



No. 3



No. 4

Coin No. 4, struck 27-20 BC, shows him seated on a curule chair, holding a Victory, which refers to the curule triumphs mentioned above.

In 28-27 BC, came a great settlement in the government. "In my 6th and 7th Consulships I transferred the Republic from my power to the dominion of the Senate and the People of Rome. For this service I was named **Augustus** by decree of the Senate. After this I excelled all in influence, although I possessed no more power than others who were my colleagues in the several magistracies." He had then reached the stage of **auctoritas**, "authority," which with **Augustus**, were ancient Roman words implying moral authority with an underlying religious significance. From 27 BC on, we see him using the title **Augustus**. This modesty might not describe well a man who had supreme power and knew how to use it! We might today find his character to contain cruelty, treachery, cowardice, vanity, and superstition. Augustus himself, looking back over his long period of constructive activity (Some might say, statesmanship), reported that he was complimented on courage, clemency, justice, and piety.

Coin No. 5, struck in 27-14 BC, presents him to the Roman world as Caesar Augustus, with a noble-looking head, which from then on was never allowed to show age, and the inscription, "CAESAR AVGVSTVS."

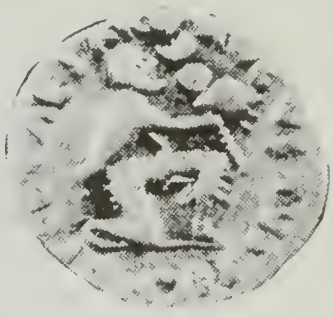
No. 5

While many military victories of Augustus are recorded in the coinage, we will only take space here for the two

which he felt to be of the greatest importance. The first of these was the conquest of Egypt after the Battle of Actium in 31 BC, in which he defeated Marcus Antonius and Cleopatra, Queen of Egypt. He then went on to tie down Egypt, whose vast treasures made his path financially easy for years.

No. 6

Coin No. 6 is of bronze, struck in Gaul at the mint of Nemausus (modern Nimes),
on which the conquest of Egypt is symbolized by a crocodile chained to a palm tree with the legend: COLonia NEMausus.



No. 7

In 54 BC, the Romans had sustained their greatest defeat ever when Marcus Crassus led an army against the Parthians and lost 30,000 men, slain or taken captive. Augustus advertised as his greatest victory his negotiations with King Phraates IV when he bargained for and obtained the release of the Roman captives. "I compelled the Parthians to restore to me the spoils and standards of 3 Roman armies and to ask as suppliants for the friendship of the Roman people." Coin No. 7 shows a Parthian warrior kneeling to hand back a standard: "CAESAR AVGVSTVS SIGNis RECeptis," "For the Standards Recaptured." "Those standards I deposited in the innermost shrine of the Temple of Mars the Avenger."

No. 8

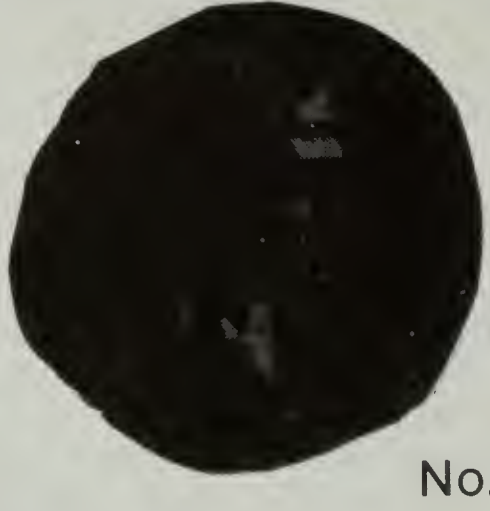
Augustus reformed the Roman mint and restored the control of the bronze money to the Senate. Coin No. 8 is a **bronze dupondius**, which bears the letters "S C," meaning, "Senatus Consulto," "By Decree of the Senate," in other words "by authority of the Senate." The inscription records the official or "moneyer" responsible, namely, "Caius ASINIVS GALLVS III VIR AAA FF," "Triumvir Auro Argento Aere Flando Feriundo, "Commissioner Casting and Striking in Gold, Silver, and Bronze."

In 23 BC, Augustus received the office of Tribune of the Plebs, a most important office, which allowed him to control the actions of the Senate; this was renewed yearly. Then of the year 12 BC, he said, "I declined to be made Pontifex Maximus (Chief Priest) in the place of my colleague who was still alive (Lepidus). Some years after . . . I received the priesthood." Coin No. 9, with the inscription "PONTIfex MAXimus TRIBVNicia POTestate XXXIIII," "Chief Priest with the Tribunician Power for the 34th Time," was struck in 10-12 AD, when he was about 72-74 years old. These titles are particularly addressed to the poor and working classes since they are on the small bronze denominations.

No. 9

"In my 13th Consulate (BC 2) the Equestrian Order and the whole People of Rome gave me the title, 'FATHER OF MY COUNTRY' . . . and a golden shield was set in the Curia Julia . . . on account of my courage, clemency, justice, and piety. . . . At the time of writing I am in my 76th year." Coin No. 10 was struck between 2 BC and his death in 14 AD. On it we read: "CAESAR AVGVSTVS DIVI Filius PATER PATRIAE." "Caesar Augustus Son of the Divine (Julius) Father of his Country." This is the final tribute of the Senate to their great leader.

No. 10



No. 11

Probably the greatest problem with which Augustus struggled in later life was that of succession. Who would take over from him on his death? After several tries, which were tentatively discussed in the coinage, he selected his great general Marcus Agrippa and put him forward on the coins. Coin No. 11 presents Agrippa wearing combined mural and rostral crowns, which signify his victories by land and sea. In the inscription we read: "Marcus AGRIPPA COnSulatus TERtia COSSVS LENTVLVS," "Marcus Agrippa Consul for the Third Time." (Cossus Lentulus was the moneyer responsible for the issue.)

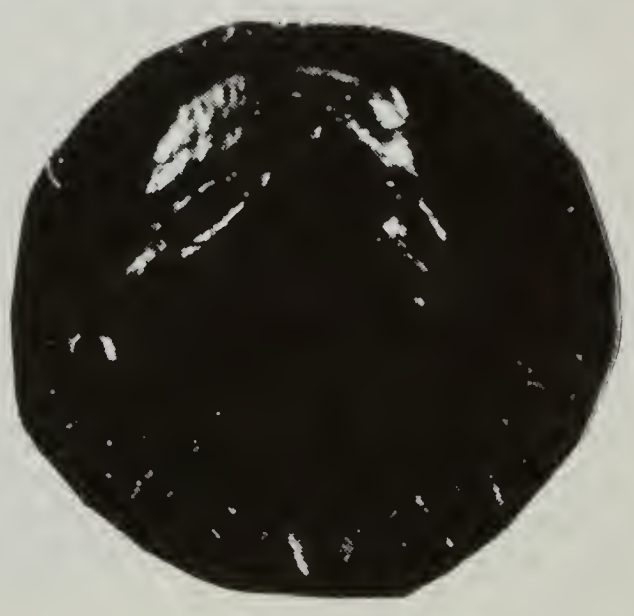
Unfortunately, Agrippa predeceased Augustus whose best solution was to put forward Agrippa's sons, Caius and Lucius, who were 12 and 14 at the time. "My sons Caius and Lucius (He had adopted them.) were for my honor designated consuls . . . when they were 14. . . . Each of them was presented with silver shields and spears by the whole body of the Equites Romani and hailed Principes Ivventuti (Leaders of the Equestrians)." Coin No. 12, struck after 2 BC, shows them with their silver shields and spears. We read: "C. L. CAESARESAVGVSTI Filii COnSulati PRINCIpes IVVENTutis," "Caius and Lucius Caesars Sons of Augustus Consuls Designate Leaders of Youth" (meaning, the Equestrian Order).

No. 12

No. 13

Again, both of these adopted sons predeceased him, and he was left finally with his only realistic choice, Tiberius Caesar, who was experienced and capable, but despised and hated by Augustus. Tiberius was allowed a triumph for his military success, and Coin No. 13 shows him in his four-horse chariot during the triumph, recording his 7th acclamation, "IMPerator VII," and his 17th appointment to the tribunician power, "TRibunicia POTestate XVII."

The Empire prospered under Tiberius. In addition to commemorating his predecessor with many honors, he also honored Livia, the wife of Augustus, and his mother, with a beautiful dupondius carrying her portrait in the guise of "SALVS AVGVSTA." Coin No. 14 carries what must be a portrait head, and it suggests the lady's firmness of character. She received the same title as Augustus, namely "Augusta." Combined with "Salus," the goddess of well-being, she presided over the destiny of the Roman people. "Augustus remained until death mindful of what he had in her. and as he sought her opinion on serious decisions with a tender trust which was not otherwise in his nature, so he addressed to her at his passing his last words: 'Livia, think of our fortunate marriage, and farewell!' " (Lang, 1938)



No. 14

And so, the Roman Empire was organized on a basis of forms that were familiar to the Romans, a successor appointed and the way prepared for the next 500 years. What ruler has done more?

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COINS ILLUSTRATED:

Nos. 1, 3, and 11 from the Wulfing Collection, Washington University, St. Louis, Mo. Courtesy of Dr. Kevin Herbert, Dept. of Classics.

Nos. 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, and 14 from Private Collection.

THE FORGOTTEN REVOLUTIONIST

by
John A. Bush

It is hard to imagine that with the passage of time a champion of popular rights could be lost from the memory of free men. It is even more astounding when one considers that the forgotten champion was the very person for whom a hero's welcome was bestowed upon arrival in New York from his native Germany, for whom songs and odes were written, and who was honored not only by a monument in a park in St. Louis but also by the naming of a town south of Belleville, Illinois.

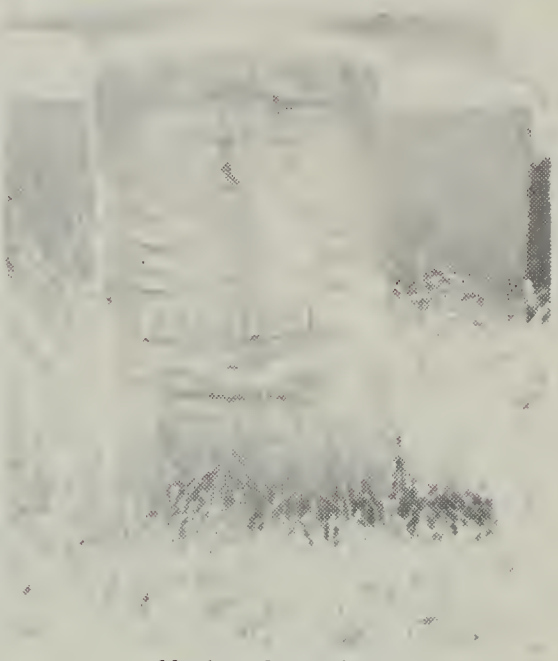
This forgotten warrior, Friedrich Karl Franz Hecker, was born in Eichtersheim, Baden, to an affluent as well as noble family. His early instruction was received at the Lyceum at Mannheim; he studied law and history at the universities of Heidelberg and Munich. Hecker received his doctor's degree in law from the University of Munich. In 1835, he settled in Mannheim, whereupon he entered actively into the legal profession.

His great talents and abilities soon brought him into public life. In 1842, he was elected to the Second Chamber of Baden, and he became the leader of the liberal movement for parlimentary government. Hecker's speech in the Chamber of Baden opposing the incorporation of Schleswig-Holstein with Denmark achieved for him renown throughout Germany. Subsequently, he was expelled from Prussia in 1845, and he resigned from the Second Chamber in 1847, at which time he made a trip to southern France and Algiers. However, he was soon recalled by his constituents.

White Metal — a German made-medal featuring an idealized portrait of Hecker

He believed the German people were ready to throw over their monarchistic and particularistic traditions and declare for themselves a united republic. According to the March 25, 1881, edition of the **St. Louis Globe-Democrat**: "Friedrich Hecker, in 1848, was the recognized popular agitator of Republicanism in Germany, and was the leader of the first revolutionary effort to proclaim a republic; but soon after the revolutionary outbreak he fled, a fugitive from his native land, to Switzerland."

From Switzerland, Friedrich Hecker immigrated to the United States and on October 4, 1848, Hecker was received in New York City like a conquering hero. He described his welcome in a letter to his wife by stating to her: "I was welcomed as no European since Lafayette." The receptions he received in Philadelphia, Cincinnati, and St. Louis were equally enthusiastic. Hecker, assisted by his companions, decided to settle on a farm located near Belleville, Illinois; it was situated close to a site which later became the village of Summerfield, St. Clair County, Illinois. However, before he could implement his agricultural pursuits, the Baden government was overthrown in May, 1849, and the revolutionary Provisional Government summoned him to return home.



Hecker Gravesite at
Summerfield, Illinois

Hecker, his wife Josephine, and (at that time) their two children departed from France for their destination -- Belleville, Illinois. Although he was successful as a farmer, Friedrich Hecker was a born leader, exemplified by his magnetic personality and fiery eloquence, and that quality caused him to plunge into the politics of his adoptive country.

Hecker never held political office in the United States, but his obituary in the March 25, 1881, edition of the **St. Louis Globe-Democrat** concludes with: "Colonel Hecker was considered by the German element throughout the country as their leader, and he wielded a powerful and effective influence." He distinguished himself as an effective stump-speaker during the Fremont campaign of 1856. In 1856, he was a candidate for Presidential elector on the Fremont ticket -- the only official position in civil life for which he had ever consented to be a candidate. He gave speeches both in the East and the West, especially in German settlements, against slavery. Hecker was an enthusiastic supporter of Abraham Lincoln, and he was one of the early members of the Republican Party.

Being an abolitionist and devoted to the principles of the Union, Friedrich Hecker donated his talents to the success of the Northern cause. Upon the outbreak of the Civil War in 1861, he came to St. Louis and enlisted as a private in the 3rd Missouri Infantry under Franz Sigel. Hecker was fifty years old at the start of the Civil War. Subsequently, he was made colonel of the 24th Illinois (He accepted his commission on June 17, 1861), but because of the disagreements with superior officers, he resigned hotheadedly. However, another regiment -- the 82nd Illinois Infantry, named the "Second Hecker Regiment" in honor of its first colonel -- was mustered into service on August 26, 1862, at Camp Butler. It was almost exclusively a Chicago outfit made up of Germans, except for Company I which was composed of Scandinavians. The 82nd, nine hundred strong, left on November 3, 1862, to join Sigel on the Potomac as part of the 11th Army Corps. The first fight was at the great battle of Chancellorsville. It was at this battle that Hecker was severely wounded. The "Second Hecker Regiment" was the last to quit the field.

Upon arriving in Strasbourg, he was informed the Prussian armies had suppressed the revolutionary forces; his endeavors to revolutionize Germany's social and political structure were aborted! He was now faced with returning to his farm and with starting anew.

Hecker recovered from his wounds rapidly and took part in the battles of Chattanooga and Missionary Ridge, as well as others. Colonel Hecker resigned his commission in March, 1984, and returned to his farm in Summerfield. He was described in T. M. Eddy's **The Patriotism of Illinois** (1865) as follows: "Colonel Hecker is a gentleman of splendid abilities and education, and is an orator of no mean degree. He is brave even to rashness, very fiery and impulsive."

After the Civil War, he was a regular contributor to the leading German newspaper in St. Louis, Missouri, **The Westliche Post**. Using the initials F. H., he attracted much attention with his articles among this city's German citizens as well as winning the esteem of the entire German press. He remained active in Republican politics and was a selected leader of the German constituents in public affairs. Hecker was also an energetic force in supporting the Turner movement (an association of gymnasts, an athletic club) in the United States. He was active also in the Liberal Republican movement of 1872.

Friedrich Hecker's final noteworthy effort was his spirited speech of February 12, 1871, at St. Louis, Missouri, "Festrede zur St. Louiser Friedensfeier." This speech demonstrated his intense, heartfelt devotion to republican principles. It was part of the ceremonies held in St. Louis observing the conclusion of the Franco-Prussian War. The festivities were an expression of the enthusiasm of the German-Americans for the newly united German Republic.

Hecker delivered another address on July 4, 1871, at Trenton, Illinois, entitled "Liberty in the New Atlantis." This has been translated in David J. Brewer's (ed.) **The World's Best Orations** (1900) in which it is stated: Hecker has a "reputation as one of the most eloquent men who ever spoke the German language."

In 1873, he visited Germany as reported by the **St. Louis Globe-Democrat**'s March 25, 1881, edition: "Taking advantage of the general amnesty proclaimed for the benefit of the Radicals and proscribed opponents of the Government in Germany, he paid a visit to the Fatherland, and was the object of the highest and most gratifying ovations. The warm welcome extended him and his great popularity among all classes were in great measure due to his successful efforts in raising money in this country for the relief of the suffering and wounded by the Franco-Prussian War."

White Metal — medallic Badge executed by J.J. Linck & Co. for a Turner's convention

Friedrich Karl Franz Hecker died of apoplexy at his farm near Summerfield, Illinois, on March 24, 1881. He was survived by his wife Josephine and five children. He was buried on March 28, 1881, in the country cemetery at Summerfield, Illinois, at one o'clock p.m. On the evening of March 25, 1881, a meeting of the North American Turner Bund was held at Central Turner Hall in St. Louis. It paid tribute to the late Colonel Hecker with Dr. Hugo Starkloff presiding. The March 29, 1881, edition of the **St. Louis Globe-Democrat** reported the funeral as follows: "It was very numerously attended, an immense concourse of people having assembled in the neighborhood, and large delegations attending from St. Louis, Chicago, and other points. The Turner societies and other organizations, including his regiment were well represented. Speeches were made at the grave by Dr. Preetorius and Dr. Hugo Starkloff."

On Sunday, October 1, 1882, a momument was dedicated to Friedrich Karl Franz Hecker in Benton Park, located between Jefferson Avenue and Arsenal Street, in St. Louis, Missouri. The monument is described thusly: Sculptor - Karl Stubenrauch (German-born in Darmstadt in 1839; a citizen of St. Louis at the time of the dedication); Architect - Ernest C. Janssen; Donor - Hecker Monument Association; Contractor - Hurricane Granite Co; Materials - Unpolished Gray Granite and Bronze; Dimensions - width: 7' 6", length: 7' 6", height: 30' 0"; Cost - $5,000.00 (estimate). The shape of the monument is obelisk. There was a small bronze bust of Hecker in relief, by Stubenrauch, on the north side of the monument, and a bronze wreath of oak leaves on the south side. These two bronzes are presently missing from the monument. Only the two inscribed dates -- 1848 (on the east side) and 1861 (on the west side) -- are left on the monument, at the present time, and these are within circular recesses.

Let us return in time to Sunday, October 1, 1882, for the monument's dedication. A procession formed at Central Turnhalle, Tenth and Market Streets, in St. Louis, composed of Turnvereins, bands, and singing societies. Between two and three o'clock p.m., the parade started its march to Benton Park led by Hecker's comrades of the wars of 1848 and 1861 and by Kuehn's Band. Houses along the parade route were decorated with American and German flags. A huge standard, which displayed a white shield containing Hecker's likeness, spanned the street at Concordia Turner Hall, under which the marchers passed. They arrived at the park at four o'clock in the afternoon. With the procession stretching back almost a mile, the crowd was nearly 15,000 people in size. Members of Hecker's family, prominent citizens, and the flags of all the societies occupied the speakers' platform. The bands played "Hail Columbia," after which the dedication commenced with an address by Emil Preetorius, editor of the **Westliche Post**. Carl Luedeking, president of the Hecker Monument Association, gave an oration in German which was followed with songs and music. Finally, Miss Stella Hecker, grand-daughter of Friedrich Hecker, unveiled the monument. After the unveiling, students of the Turnvereins placed wreaths and bouquets at the monument's base. Finally, the combined choruses sang "Hecker, hock dein Name Schalle!" (Hecker, May Your Name Resound on High!)

An appreciation of Friedrich Hecker's impact on both his German countrymen and his American comrades is summed up by a **New York Tribune** page one, column one story of October 2, 1882; "Colonel Hecker was well known to Europe for his active participation in the political troubles in Germany in 1848, for which he was obliged to flee the country. In this country he was known as an ardant [sic] Union soldier and active Republican. He was a strong writer on philosophical and scientific subjects, and was universally beloved by his countrymen for his broad and liberal views and generous traits of character."

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-WELCOME-

TO THE 24th ANNUAL MISSOURI NUMISMATIC SOCIETY COIN SHOW

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NO CASH VALUE (JUST FUN)

by
Doug Rensch

In the world of the token, one man's cash is another man's pleasure. There was a time when they were used in pinball machines. The metal tokens -- usually nickel about the size of a quarter -- are still used in game machines. With the advent of video games, their use is more prolific.

The video game explosion began in 1971 when Nolan Bushnell and a friend each put up five hundred dollars to start Atari. Bushnell's first game "Pong" was followed by thirty five other games. In 1977, pleased with the success of the video games, he opened his first Pizza Time Theatre in southern California. The theatres which feature animated animals, pizza, and Bushnell's inventions have since spread across the United States. Now there is even one in Hong Kong.

One such theatre opened nearly two years ago in the business district along Interstate 70 in St. Peters, Missouri. The restaraunt has several medium-sized rooms with seating of thirty to forty people per room and close to eighty games, including all atari inventions like Pac-Man and Asteroids plus some foosball and other carnival-like games. According to the manager, who called Bushnell "an electronic Wis," the pizza supports the games. For every pizza purchased, the consumer receives five tokens. Since the chain also wants to protect its image, no one under seventeen is allowed in a restaraunt without a parent. Video games rely on the teenage segment of society, and any news of rowdiness could damage the business' reputation. The clientele reflects the firm's policies. On a recent Tuesday afternoon, normally a slow time for the entertainment business, there was a steady trickle of customers who were, predictably, young parents with pre-school children. The bright colors of the restaraunt's decor also discourage the shadowy crowd image the industry fears.

The leading competitor of the Pizza Time chain is Showbiz Pizza Place. One of the three Showbiz locations is in the K-Mart Plaza in south St. Louis County. It is about six months newer than the rival in St. Peters. Although Showbiz has only 40 to 45 games, it has twice the seating capacity that Pizza Time in St. Peters has. Food prices are comparable. Since Showbiz is not linked to a particular manufacturer, it gets its machines from several sources - Willan, Intendo, Atari, Mitsubishi and others. game machines cost from $2500 to $3000. Both Pizza Time and Showbiz feature computerized puppets; however, Showbiz uses them at a center stage, but Pizza Time spreads the moving characters into the various rooms. with Pizza Time, the games are more of an attraction than the puppets.

As the Showbiz manager said, the home video market makes him vulnerable. "This isn't the only place they can play games. Still, though, the stuff you play on your TV isn't as exciting or as elaborate as the ones we have here. I think the kids get tired of the ones at home, too. Alan Nissenbaum of Wonder Novelty, a game distributor, agrees - "the video boom (here) began about three or four years ago, but in the last two, it has leveled off." Wonder, supplier to all Sears stores, Lambert Airport, and several St. Louis area colleges, has thrived on the boom. Nissenbaum is optimistic that the current plateau will not falter; but as he says:

"It's my life!" Recently, Wehrenberg Theatres added game rooms to their Ronnies and Halls Ferry locations. According to John Catenzaro, games are only "ancillary to the motion picture business. We do not use the games as a leader for the movies", he emphasized. "For example, we do not advertise the rooms outside the theatres. It is merely entertainment for our customers as they wait for their movies to let out." He also said that the games have not caused an increase in either movie goers or in profits.

Tokens are used to operate the machines for several reasons - ease of change-making also frequently done by machine, security against employee theft and use of other game room tokens, and encouragement of greater spending by the customer. Each machine's regulator checks the token for correct size and weight. Incompatible tokens pass through the regulator without turning the game on. According to one manager, maybe one to two percent of the tokens used come from outside sources.

GAME TOKENS USED IN MISSOURI

The following catalogue lists tokens which were located in Missouri and are therefore attributable to this state with certainty. The list is divided into three sections: 1) stock types - those tokens which have only standard manufacturer's designs but were purchased by a Missouri arcade operator; 2) chain types - those tokens provided by a corporation for use in franchises or branch stores; and 3) custom types - those tokens made for a particular location as indicated by the design and/or legend. A substantial number of the tokens were probably manufactured by Van Brook of Lexington, Inc., a Kentucky firm.

Stock Types

1-0

1-R

2-0

2-R

1. Brass - Branson, Mo. - Casey Jones Gameroom
2. Brass - Concord Village, Mo. - Concord Village Game Room
   - Cape Girardeau, Mo. - Games Galore

3-0

3-R

4-0

4-R

3. Brass - St. Louis, Mo. - Sears South Grand Store
4. Brass - Crestwood, Mo. - Castle Arcade

5-0

5-R

6-0

6-R

5. Brass - Branson, Mo. - Fun Spot (burned 1983)
6. Brass - Branson, Mo. - The Track (1st type used)

****

Chain Types

7-0

7-R

8-0

8-R

7. Copper-Nickel - Florissant, Mo. - Abra-K-Dabra (associated with K-Mart)
8. Brass - St. Louis, County, Mo. - Aladdin's Castle (Jamestown Mall)
   - Springfield, Mo. - Bally's Alladin's Castle (Battlefield Mall)

9-0

9-R

10-0

10-R

9. Copper-Nickel - St. Louis County - Aladdin's Castle (Jamestown Mall)
10. Brass - Crestwood, Mo. - Atari Adventure

11-0

11-R

12-0

12-R

11. Brass - St. Louis County, Mo. - Bally's Le Mans Family Fun Center
12. Red-painted Brass - St. Louis County, Mo. -Bally's Le Mans Family Fun Center

13-O

13-R

14-O

14-R

13. Blue-painted Brass - St. Louis County, Mo. -Bally's Le Mans Family Fun Center
14. Copper-Nickel - St. Louis County, Mo. - Bally's Le Mans Family Fun Center

15-O

15-R

16-O

16-R

15. Brass - St. Louis County, Mo. - Fun-N-Games
16. Copper-Nickel - Jennings, Mo. - Fun Way Freeway (River Roads Shopping Center)
- Kansas City, Mo. - Fun Way Freeway (Antioch Shopping Center)

17-O

17-R

18-O

18-R

17. Brass (type I) - Saint Peters, Mo. - Pizza Time Theatre
-Springfield, Mo. - Pizza Time Theatre
18. Brass (type II) - Saint Peters, Mo. - Pizza Time Theatre
- Springfield, Mo. - Pizza Time Theatre

19-O

19-R

20-O

20-R

19. Brass - Cape Girardeau, Mo. - Show Biz Pizza Place
- Mehlville, Mo. - Show Biz Pizza Place
20. Copper-Nickel - Mehlville, Mo. - Show Biz Pizza Place

21-O

21-R

23-O

23-R

21. Red-tinged metal - Mehlville, Mo. - Time Out Family Amusement Center
22. Blue-tinged metal - Mehlville, Mo. - Time Out Family Amusement Center
23. Brass - Hannibal, Mo. - Wizard World
    - Kirksville, Mo. - Wizard world

****

Custom Types

24-O

24-R

25-O

25-R

24. Brass - Allenton, Mo. - Six Flags
25. Copper-Nickel - Allenton, Mo. - Six flags

26-O

26-R

27-O

27-R

26. Brass (type I) - Branson, Mo. - The Track (three locations)
27. Brass (type II) - Branson, Mo. - The Track (three locations)

29-O

29-R

30-O

30-R

28. Copper-Nickel - Branson, Mo. - The Track (three locations)
29. Brass - Cassville, Mo. - E-Z Arcade
30. Brass - Kansas City, Mo. - Kansas City International Airport

31-O

31-R

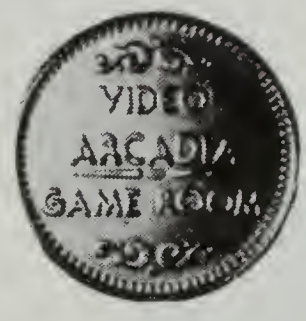
32-O

32-R

31. Brass - Kansas city, Mo. - Pizza Time Theatre 1980
32. Copper-Nickel - Oakville, Mo. - Game Mania

33-O

33-R



34-O

34-R

33. Red-painted Copper-Nickel - Oakville, Mo. - Game Mania
34. Copper-Nickel - Oakville, Mo. - Video Arcadia Game Room

35-O

35-R

36-O

36-R

35. Brass - O'Fallon, Mo. - Appleblossom
36. Brass - St. Louis County, Mo. - Wehrennberg Theatres

37-O

37-R

38-O

38-R

37. Copper-Nickel - St. Louis County, Mo. - Wehrenberg Theatres
38. Brass - Springfield, Mo. - Fun Attic (North Town Mall)

REPORT II OF THE ANCIENT COINAGE STUDY GROUP

The Ancient Coinage Study Group is now well into its fifth year of providing enjoyment and educational programs, without charge, to any and all who are interested enough to come to the meetings.

The Group is co-sponsored by the Missouri Numismatic Society and the World Coin Club of Missouri, and meets--on a somewhat irregular basis--five or six times a year. Virtually all meetings are held on Friday evenings, and begin at 7:30 P.M.

Meetings are held at the Missouri Numismatic Library, 5005 South Grand Blvd. (near Delor), in south St. Louis. The Library has proved to be an ideal place to meet, because of the immediate accessibility to the vast resources of the Library.

Over the past four years, many excellent programs have been presented on various aspects of ancient numismatics (most of them illustrated by photographic color slides). Just to glance over some of the program titles suffices to illustrate the rich variety of disciplines involved in ancient numismatics: archaeology, art, economics, geography, history, mythology, religion, zoology, etc.

- "The Relationship between Archaeology and Numismatics".
- "Ancient Coins in the John Max Wulfing Collection in Washington University, St. Louis".
- "Ancient Coins and the Bible".
- "Roman Folles of the Tetrarchy".
- "Ruins of the Cilician Plains".
- "Uncommon Ancients: The Discovery of Relative Rarity through Greek and Roman Animal Coins".
- "A showing of Ancient Coins from the John Max Wulfing Collection in Washington University, St. Louis" (a special showing of some of the "hidden treasures"--the actual coins--from the Wulfing Collection, kindly shown by Dr. Kevin Herbert, Professor of Classics and Curator of Coins, Washington University, St. Louis).
- "*Res Gestae Divi Augusti*--the Numismatic Record" (the Accomplishments of the Divine Augustus).

The next two meetings of the Ancients Group have already been scheduled, and both of them will feature a program. They are as follows:

- Friday, September 21, 1984, at 7:30 P.M.
  Mr. Michael G. Pfefferkorn will speak on "Ancient Coins of Northern India".
- Friday, November 30, 1984, at 7:30 P.M.
  Mr. Clem E. Rowe will speak on "Duality in Roman Administration".

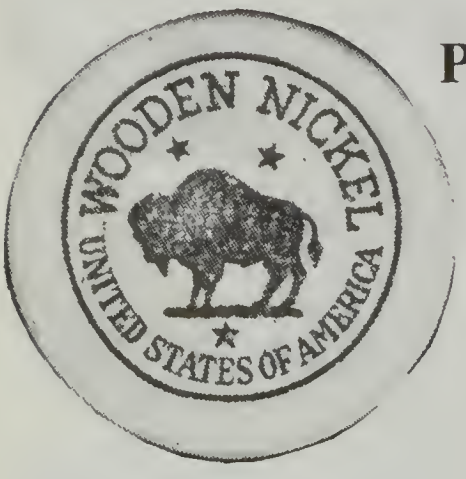
Caius Marius.

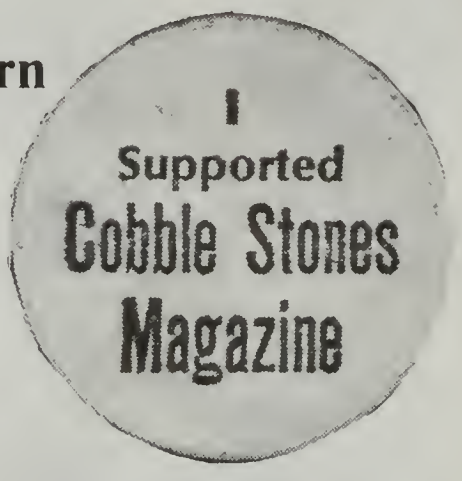
Anyone interested in obtaining further information may phone the Missouri Numismatic Library, (314) 481-7630.

NUMISMATIC COBBLESTONES???

by

Patty Pfefferkorn





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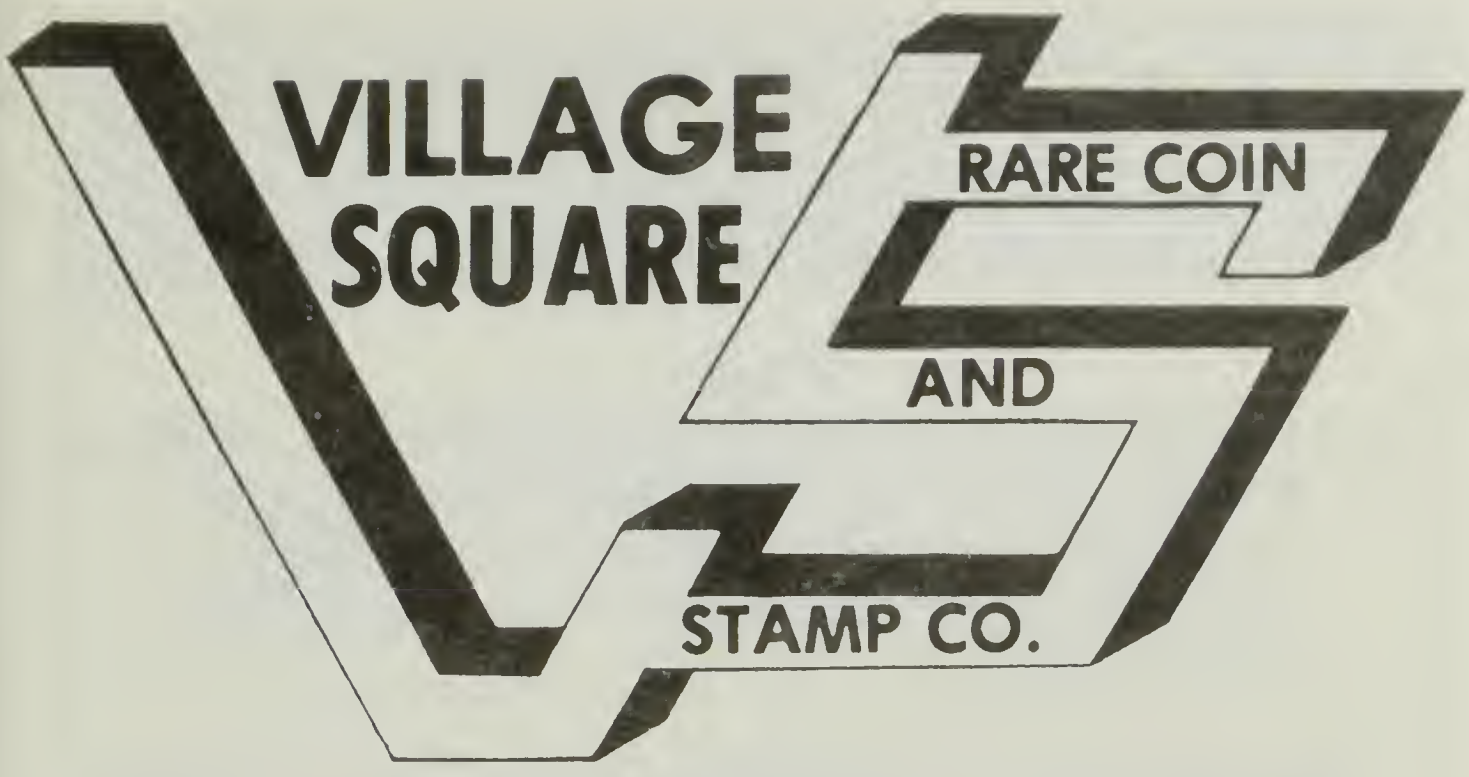
Cobblestones Magazine is an annual student publication of Theodore Roosevelt High School, which is located between Compton and Louisiana Avenues at 3230 Hartford Avenue in St. Louis, Missouri. The interviews provide writing experience for students while the students preserve vanishing history by recording personal stories of triumph, originality, and fun. The magazine's purpose is to teach young people about both writing and publication and St. Louis. It is an urban magazine similar to **Foxfire** of the Appalachian region and **Bittersweet Magazine**, formerly published by students at Lebanon High School in Lebanon, Missouri.

Cobblestones is about nearly everything in St. Louis from candy stores to doll hospitals. The stories vary from articles on food, such as Ted Drewes' frozen custard, Mavrako's candy, and Switzer's licorice, to embroidering, racing, all sorts of music, and Susan Blow's kindergarten. **Cobblestones**, formed as a non-profit organization, was first published in June, 1979.

The token's original use was to reward patrons and subscribers to **Cobblestones Magazine.** Most recently, the nickels were used in a car wash promotion held Saturday, May 12, 1984, at the Standard station on Broadway and Russell.

Back issues of **Cobblestones Magazines** are available. For further information, contact Roosevelt High School.



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THE LIBRARIAN'S REPORT

by Frank Shea

I am again able to report that the library has maintained a steady growth both in quality as well as in quantity. Substantial donations from the School of the Ozarks, Bruce Smith, and Harry Fechte have strengthened our collections of scarce numismatic references including both early auction sale catalogues, scarce editions of numismatic books, and badly needed journals. Although many gaps remain, numerous issues of the popular magazines, **Coins, COINage,** and **Coin Prices** have been donated to the library. A tremendous amount of topical information, in addition to price trends of yesteryear, can be gleaned from the pages of these magazines. For the classical collector, gaps have been closed in our collection of **Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin**.

As the library expands, especially in the areas of journals, magazines, and auction catalogues, the need for volunteers to index articles and classify auctions according to coverage becomes more acute. The value of a research library lies in its ease of use. Uncovering the wealth of information within these resources lays the foundation for better informed collectors, greater enjoyment of the facility, and even new programs for the meetings.

RECENT ACQUISITIONS

Anderson, Gunnar ..... BANKNOTES
Athearn, Robert G. ..... FORTS OF THE UPPER MISSOURI
Bloom, M. T. ..... BROTHERHOOD OF MONEY
Bolender, M. H. .....AUCTION SALES #156, 164, 165, 171, 173
Cohen, et al. ..... COIN INSCRIPTIONS AND EPHIGRAPHICAL ABBREVIATIONS OF IMPERIAL ROMAN COINS
Delorme and Ciani ..... COLLECTION DE M. E. C. 1934
Del Monte, Jaques ..... COINS A COMPLETE GUIDE TO COLLECTING
Florange ..... MONNAIES GRECQUES
Fuld, G & M ..... PATRIOTIC CIVIL WAR TOKENS, 4th rev. ed. 1982
Glendining & Co. ..... AUCTION CATALOGUES 1964 (5 different)
Haseltine, John W. ..... CATALOGUE OF COINS & TOKENS (LITCHFIELD SALE) Sept. 13, 1880
Jones, Mark ..... MEDALS OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION
Jones, Mark ..... MEDALS OF THE SUN KING
Kemp, Brian ..... BRITISH EMPIRE AND COMMONWEALTH BANKNOTES
Knight, Hugh McCown ..... A SIMPLIFIED GUIDE TO COLLECTING AMERICAN COINS
Krause & Lemke ..... STANDARD CATALOGUE OF U. S. PAPER MONEY, 1st ed. 1981
Krause & Mishler . STANDARD CATALOGUE OF WORLD COINS, 1985 ed.
Low, Lyman ..... AUCTION SALE (OATMAN, BRUCE, & GROH), April 15, 1903

Mehl, B. Max ..... THE COMMEMORATIVE COINS OF THE UNITED STATES

Numismatic Gallery ..... WORLD'S GREATEST COLLECTION OF U.S. SILVER COINS, parts I-IV 1965

Oost, Stewart ..... GALLA PLACIDIA AUGUSTA

Raymond, Wayte ..... STANDARD CATALOGUE OF THE UNITED STATES COINS & CURRENCY, 17th ed.

Sutherland, C.H.V. .... ROMAN IMPERIAL COINAGE, vol. I, rev. ed. 1984

Tatham, Robert L. ..... MISSOURI TREASURES AND CIVIL WAR SITES

Utberg, Neil S. ..... NUMISMATIC SIDELINES OF MEXICO, vols. I-II

Vinchon, Jean ..... MONTE CARLO SALES, 1975-1976

Yeoman, R. S. ..... A GUIDEBOOK OF U. S. COINS, 1948-1949; 1956-1966; 1971-1977

Journals

THE COIN COLLECTOR'S JOURNAL, vol. 3, no. 2-vol. 3, no. 9; misc.

IL GAZZETTINO NUMISMATICO, 4 issues, 1975-1976

L'ECHANGISTE, 6 issues, 1973-1974

ORIENTAL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY MONOGRAPHS, various topics, 1971-73

SEABY COIN & MEDAL BULLETIN, various issues, 1962-1972

TRADE TOKEN TOPICS, vols. 1-5

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THE LOTTERY

An Ancient Financial Makeshift

This is the second in a series of reprints from pamphlets published by the Walker-Longfellow Co. Their booklets were originally distributed by banks for advertising purposes. The history of the lottery seemed particularly appropriate with the possible introduction of a Missouri state lottery. -- Editor.

A Lottery is a taxation
Upon all the fools in creation,
  And Heav'n be praised
  It is easily rais'd,
Credulity's always in fashion;
  For Folly's a fund
  Will never lose ground
While fools are so rife in the nation.
— HENRY FIELDING.

Primitive man fought for possession of desired objects. But after centuries of mixing with his fellows had developed his intellect, he discovered a seond way to acquire, which was by drawing lots.

The question then became, "Shall we fight or draw lots?" The latter alternative often looked attractive. It eliminated the usual bruises and broken bones. "The lot causeth contentions to cease," says Solomon in his Proverbs, and allusions to drawings by lot are scattered throughout the Bible. Even one of Christ's disciples, Matthias, was drawn by lot (Acts 1-26) to take the place of the fallen Judas.

Drawing lots seemed a simple method of quickly reaching a decision without argument either verbal or physical, and apparently with fairness to both sides. It was but a step from this use of the lot to one involving the possibility of acquiring new property toward the cost of which the several "adventurers" had contributed each a little.

The lottery as carried on in former years in this country was introduced into England from the continent, under royal auspices, during the reign of Queen Elizabeth, about 1566, for the purpose of raising funds to improve ports and harbors. To promote the sale of tickets, the prizes, consisting of "redy money, plate and certaine sorts of marchaundizes," were shown in the house of M. Dericke, goldsmith, London. Other lotteries followed, and in 1612 a lottery was announced as being " the King's maiestie in speciall favor for the present plantation of English Colonies in Virginia." This is the first lottery known to be connected directly with the affairs of this country. It was largely subscribed to; the prominent London Guilds bought tickets, and two of the London churches also. The proceeds amounted to about *L*29,000.

Other drawings now came thick and fast for such objects as "to supply London with water;" "in behalf of fishing vessels;" "for poor soldiers;" for disposing of private property difficult to sell at short notice; and for many another purpose.

Accordingly, when the earliest English colonists came to America they brought with them an intimate knowledge of lottery drawings. They had seen them authorized by the crown and presided over by those highest in court circles. And in the absence of banking service, when the levy of taxes and appeals for money to be devoted to public improvements brought little response, it is not strange that the lottery should seem to the leading spirits of the period to offer an easily operated and popular substitute for methods more orthodox.

When the raising of money by lotteries began in the colonies, there were not as many families in the whole country as there are now in a single commonwealth, and the building or even the repairing of a college, a bridge, a wharf or a church was a discouraging proposition. It was thought absolutely necessary to stimulate public interest by some appeal to the instinct for "taking a chance."

One of the first lotteries known to have been held in America was advertised in the "American Weekly Mercury," in Philadelphia, Feb. 23, 1720. The prize was a "new brick house" at Third and Arch streets for which 350 tickets were sold at 20 shillings each. Nine years later the evil results attending the maintenance of lotteries began to be realized, and a law was passed in Pennsylvania forbidding the holding of them. This law, however, was practically a dead letter, and leading citizens of Philadelphia organized many lotteries to raise money for street paving, erecting buildings and for other objects of a public nature.

It was thought the city needed the protection of a battery on the banks of the Delaware, and although the Quaker element combated the idea, Benjamin Franklin, Edward Shippen and others organized and successfully carried on a lottery in 1748 by which £3,000 were raised. Tickets were priced at 40 shillings each and the Common Council bought 2,000, some of which drew prizes.

During the same year another lottery was established in the city to raise "9,375 pieces of eight" for public use. Franklin's Pennsylvania Gazette," issue of Feb. 22, 1759, contains an advertisement of a lottery for "raising 1,200 pieces of eight" for finishing the English church in the city of New Brunswick. It announces that the scheme is "solely for the promotion and honor of religion.

A grant from the State Legislature was required to enable a person to conduct a lawful lottery, and it is interesting to note how early the petitioners, in their efforts to give a reason for such special favor, took the attitude that the conducting of their chosen business conferred a public benefit on the community. To be sure, this position could be taken with better grace then than now, as frequently the industry in question would be the only one of its kind in a county or even in the State.

At the August session of the Rhode Island Legislature, in 1772, a petition was received from John Greene and others for a lottery grant to enable them to get funds to rebuild their Forge in Coventry, which had been burned. The petition states "that if the said Forge be not repaired the Anchor Works which still remain will be in a Manner useless." It was to the interest of the community to replace a shop where heavy blacksmithing could be done, why not let the community pay for it?

In 1791 the Massachusetts Legislature presented to the proprietors of the Cotton Factory at Beverly (said to be the first of its kind in America) 400 tickets in the current drawing of the semi-annual State Lottery, and 300 tickets in the drawing next following. This favoritism was bitterly resented by some, and the "Salem Gazette" of March 8, 1791, takes occasion in an editorial to read them a lesson on "infant industries," in the course of which it remarks, "Some people, out-doors, murmur at this as an ill-judged act of liberality; but perhaps they are not acquainted with the argument which induced the Grant. The disposition of Government to foster our infant manufactures is certainly laudable." In 1757 the General Court granted permission to the proprietors of the Glass Factory at Braintree, Mass., to organize a private lottery for the furtherance of their business interests.

In June, 1758, Handley Chipman of Newport, R. I., in a petition to the Legislature, states that the erection of "a Still House, Soap House, Cooper's Shop, Ware House, Joiner's Shop, Chaise House and Stable" had involved him considerably in dept. "Nevertheless he had Hopes to clear himself speedily by his Business and probably should have done it had not War come on which has in a great Measure broke up the Business of Distilling, and greatly injured almost every other trade." He states further than in an effort to recoup himself he made a voyage with goods, but the enemy seized them. He would like to sell his estate, but is afraid no one would give its worth, and so prays for a lottery of £30,000. The petition was granted. The Rhode Island Legislature in its March session, 1762, granted permission to W. and H. Wall of North Kingston to raise $4,500 by a lottery, as they were "almost utterly ruined by the late fire in Newport which consumed great Quantities of Merchandise belonging to them. That many of his Majesty's subjects are fond and desirous of assisting them and have advised them to petition the General Assembly for a Lottery that they may have it in their Power to assist the Petitioners in the handsomest Manner they can." In 1782 the State of Massachusetts granted the owners of the Paper Mill at Milton permission to conduct a lottery for the benefit of their business. In 1788 Geo. H. Peckham of South Kingston, R. I., received a lottery grant to raise £2,100 upon the strength of his statement that he was in reduced circumstances owing to the war and five years of sickness, and would like capital with which to build a nail shop and buy tools for the same. Benjamin Wickham had been unsuccessful in discharging a mortgage on his house, wharf and warehouse and so was given relief by means of a lottery. The village of Lotteryville, lying between Westerly and Watch Hill R. I., came into existence as

the result of a lottery. Col. Joseph Pendelton of Westerly, having lost an uninsured vessel and cargo of rum and molasses in 1750, "by which heavy stroke of Providence he was unable to pay his debts," applied for permission to convert a part of his land by organizing a lottery of *L*26,000 ticket value.

Upon obtaining the grant he set off 124 lots, to which he added 1,460 money prizes, the latter aggregating *L*15,636, leaving him for his land an immediate return of *L*10,364.

The foregoing instances are typical of many others in the New England and Middle States by which the broken fortunes of men who were not always poor were mended by a multitude of small contributions from those who could ill spare the money, and who often, through these constant appeals to the gambling instinct, became demoralized and ruined.

In many cases the amount of money handled in the lotteries seems strangely disproportionate to the profit retained. In 1811 the Union Canal Company was chartered by the State of Pennsylvania and permitted to conduct lotteries for the raising of money to carry on its projects. The tickets for these drawings, which continued through a period of twenty years brought in an aggregate of $21,248,891, of which the Canal company realized less than $340,000, the remainder being paid out in prizes and expenses. A lottery was authorized in 1812 to raise $16,000 net for repairing the beach and water front of Plymouth, Mass., but although the drawings were continued for nine years, and tickets were sold to the ammount of $886,439, yet the town of Plymouth realized a total profit of only $9,876. In 1750 Connecticut authorized a lottery to raise a fund for building a new edifice for Yale College. Brown University has similar assistance in 1811. In 1772 the funds of Harvard College were at low ebb, and a new hall (Stoughton) was needed. A lottery privilege was granted and extended to 1794, the net profits of which amounted to $18,400. The college itself took $2,000 worth of the tickets and drew the capital prize of $10,000. A newspaper advertisement of July 14, 1794, signed by Benjamin Austin, Jr., Geo. R. Minot, Samuel Cooper, Henry Warren, and John Kneeland, announces that the next drawing of the Harvard College lottery will take place in the Representatives' Chamber at Boston, and reads in part as follows: "The managers believe it enough to induce the Public to become Adventurers, to inform them that the object of this lottery is to erect a new Building at the University in Cambridge, for the further accommodation of the Students. The Friends of Literature are to be found everywhere and when its cause can be served and a good chance for personal emolument at the same time presents itself, this double inducement it is conceived; must operate in favor of the Lottery."

In 1806 Harvard raised $29,000 more by lottery to assist in building Holworthy Hall and to repair Massachusetts Hall. The president and fellows of the college appointed the agents for ticket selling, and placed the advertisements in the newspapers.

The first lottery to be authorized in Rhode Island was organized in 1744, to raise *L*3,000 for building Weybosset Bridge at Providence. But not until 1844 was the sale of tickets prohibitd by law, although the granting of lottery rights in the State ceased in 1842. The most prominent men in Rhode Island were connected with the lotteries in the early years, and every religious sect in the State, the Quakers alone expected, used this means for raising money. Professional dealers were permitted by the State to run lotteries provided they would agree to pay into the State treasury a certain sum for the public school fund, and the Secretary of State superintended these drawings at Providence. They were advised widely as "Literature Lotteries," with urgent appeals to the public for assistance in the education of youth.

The Province of Massachusetts Bay, as early as 1744, granted authority to raise by lottery *L*7,500 to meet the expenses of government. Finally, semi-annual State lotteries were established there and carried on for years. One of the buildings damaged by the Boston fire of 1761 was Faneuil Hall, and the people missed its use. As the "Boston Post Boy" of Nov. 1, 1762, neatly puts it, "The Necessity of a large and convenient Hall in such a Town as this, upon all Public Occasions can't be disputed." And so a lottery was instituted at once to raise money for its repair. Six thousand tickets were sold at $2 each, and the prizes amounted to $10,800, leaving $1,200 net, for the work.

John Hancock signed a part of the tickets, but later he became an outspoken opponent of the lottery craze which seemed to get its strongest hold in Pennsylvania and Massachusetts. A commission, appointed in 1825 to report upon ways and means for building a canal from Boston to the Hudson River, proposed to the Legislature that, as over $250,000 was then being spent annually for lottery tickets in Massachusetts alone, the State might to its advantage launch a canal lottery scheme to raise funds for construction work. A legislative enactment of 1833 stopped the legal sale of all lottery tickets in the Bay State.

By 1721 lottery schemes had become so numerous in New York that an act was passed in that year forbidding their continuance within the province. But as in other states, the drawings were still allowed to be organized, often under special legislative protection. New York city hall was enlarged with the proceeds of a lottery. As in Massachusetts, the drawings were made unlawful by an act of 1833.

Even the Continental Congress attempted to obtain a large sum of money for national use by means of a lottery. On Nov. 1, 1776, a resolve was passed that a sum of money be raised by a lottery to be drawn at Philadelphia. A committee was appointed and selling agents chosen in various states. But the drawings were postponed from time to time and the project finally abandoned. Lossing states that no less than $10,000,000 worth of tickets were printed before the preparations were stopped.

That George Washington himself was not entirely free from the contagion is shown by an entry in his diary under date of December, 1769. "Dined at the attorney's and went in evening to draw Col. Moore's lottery."

The agents in whose hands tickets were placed for sale in the various cities used every artifice to promote buying among the ignorant and thoughtless. Advertisements with such headings as "Speedy Cure for Broken Fortunes," "Fortune's Favorite Sons!" "It is impossible to tell on whom the Golden Showers will fall!" were commonly seen in newspapers as well as on handbills or broadsides. In Philadelphia alone, where in 1833 there were over 200 lottery-ticket offices, sales were reported as high as $1,500,000 a year, while it has been stated that the sales of tickets in regularly organized lotteries throughout the country for the single year, 1832, amounted to the sum of $53,136,930.

Solicitors approached persons on the street in the larger towns, and no stone was left unturned by the professional lottery managers and agents in their efforts to wring the uttermost copper from even servants and laborers during the last demoralizing years of legalized drawings.

McMasters pictures the conditions in his "History of the People of the United States," as follows: "In a short time there was a wheel in every city and in every town large enough to boast of a court house and a jail. . . . 'The State of the wheel' became as regular an item in the papers as the ship news or prices current." From being a questionable makeshift resorted to by a people inadequately supplied with capital or the means of obtaining its assistance in a regular manner, the lottery became a veritable "Old Man of the Sea," whose galling yoke was torn off only through the determined uprising of the whole nation.

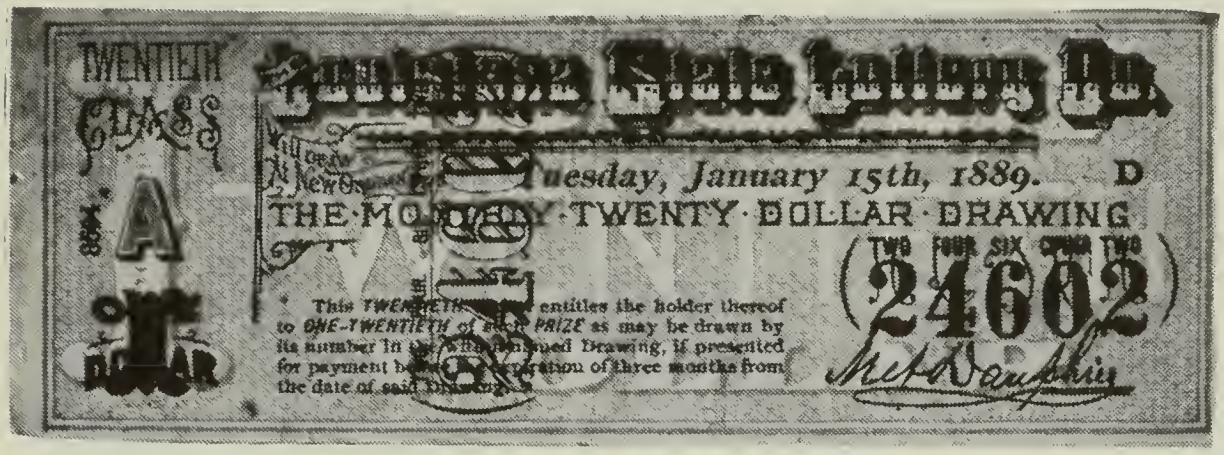
Lottery schemes flourished for a long time in this country and abroad due to an inate desire in people to acquire something for nothing. The tickets for these lotteries were sold in varying amounts entitling the holders to a varying return in case certain numbers were drawn. At first the fundamental falacy of this kind of money raising plan was artfully concealed behind the claim of public spirit. People were supposed to buy the tickets largely on account of their desire to help along some public enterprise or to aid some worthy charity.

It did not, however, take such a very long time for the State to find out that this sort of gambling was a very demoralizing public influence. It is absolutely against all moral or physical laws that one may expect to receive something for nothing. The hope of doing this made the purchasers of lottery tickets gamblers in every sence of the word, and the gambler is not the most desireable of citizens.

The lottery was a most wasteful method of acquiring money. It did not stimulate any spirit of thrift and therefore did not result in the production of any real wealth. On this account the lottery was doomed and finally legislated out of existance in all highly civilized countries.

There is only one straight road to financial success and independence. This is the road of saving. This may be the saving of better manufacture and therefore cheaper and better merchandise or it may be the saving of only a small amount from the earning of each individual. This last makes a huge national total when added together and fairly represents the real financial condition of the country. If the savings are growing the country is in sound condition.

"To earn a little money
And to spend a little less,
Is an absolutely certain way
To make a sure success."



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MISSOURI RAILROAD ADVERTISING NOTES AND THE GERMAN INFLUENCE

by Ronald L. Horstman • © *1984 Ronald L. Horstman*
Numismatic and Financial Historian

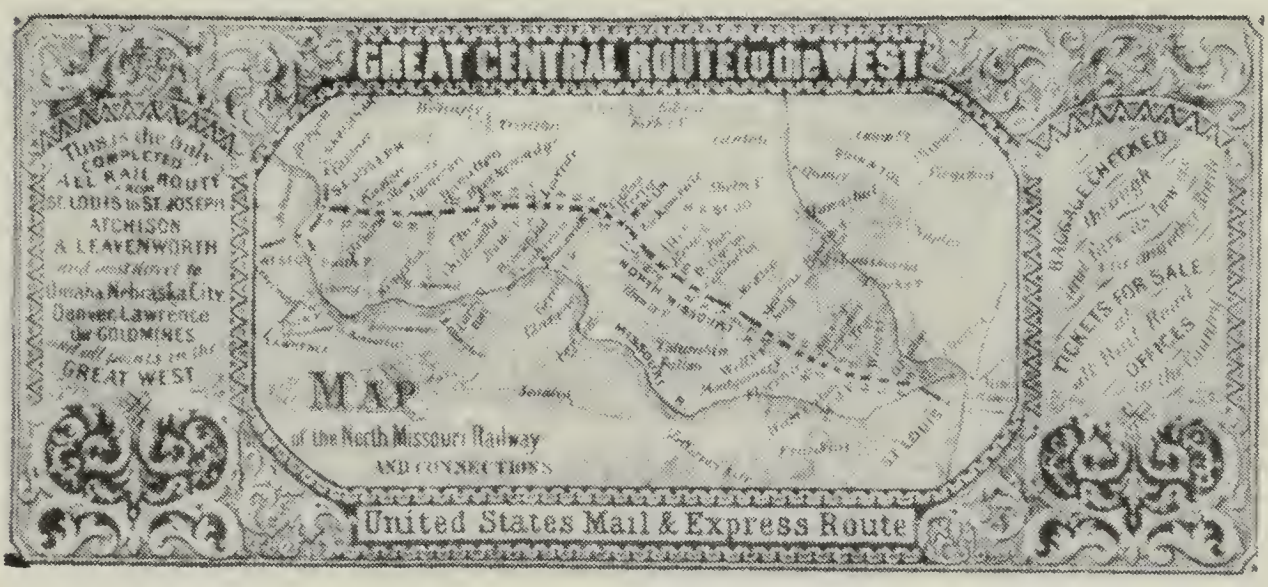
At the time of the Civil War St. Louis was a thriving river city with over one quarter (55,000) of its residents having been born in Germany. While a few scattered imigrants settled there in the early 1800's the real influx did not begin until the late 1840's with the failure of the revolution in Central Europe. This large German population gave support to 5 native language newspapers as well as many protective societies. It was only logical that this influence should spill over into the issuance of advertising notes.

German version of the North Missouri advertising note.

The North Missouri Railroad was chartered by the State of Missouiri on March 1, 1851 to build, equip and operate a rail line between St. Louis and Ottumwa, Iowa. After funds were raised, including a loan from the state, and right-of-ways obtained, work was started on May 1, 1854. By February 1, 1859 the line was complete and operating to Macon, Missouri, a distance of 162 miles. Work was stalled at this point because of the war between states. In 1866 the Missouri state legislature relinquished the debt owed to it by the railroad in exchange for an agreement that the line would extend its operations to Kansas City and the western part of the state.

In 1864 the North Missouri Railroad consolidated its routes with those of the Missouri River Railroad and the Chariton and Randolph Railroads providing a thru connection to St. Joseph, Missouri. In 1871 financial problems over-took the line and it was sold to M. K. Jessup who renamed it the St. Louis, Kansa City and Northern Railroad. On January 1, 1880 this line consolidated with the Wabash Company to form the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific Railway operating over 1,551 miles of track.

English version of the North Missouri Railroad advertising note with a map on the reverse showing its route to the Goldmines and all points in the Great West. This note is stamped with a date of July 26, 1866.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ATCHISON & LEAVENWORTH
GOLDMINES
GREAT WEST
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of the North Missouri Railway
AND CONNECTIONS
TICKETS FOR SALE
OFFICES
United States Mail & Express Route

REFERENCES:

History of St. Louis City & County
by Thomas Scarf, 1883

CHECKLIST OF MATERIALS ON UNITED STATES COINS

By Daniel North

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GENERAL WORKS

Allenbaugh, Carl
Coins; questions and answers;
ed. by Robert M. Poeschl.
Second ed.
Iola, Wis.: Krause Publications, 1976.
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Counterstamped U.S. large cents.

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Glossary.

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- Glossary of numismatic error reports (error reports)
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59 pp., with photographic illus.

2 copies.

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VIII, 256 pp. Photographic illus.

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122 pp.

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16 pp.
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45 pp.
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Chicago: Hewitt Bros., n.d.
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Florence, Ala.: Anco, 1971.
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Encyclopedia of United States seated Liberty dimes 1837-1891, by date, varieties, die-varieties, and method of attribution, including rarity numbers and inserted price list. Premiere edition, with the callaboration of John W. McCloskey.
n.p.: Kamah Press. 1977.
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Lighthouse Point, Fl: Castle Publications, Inc., 1981.
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Omaha, Neb.: Bebee's Inc., 1974.
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Hiawatha, Iowa: Five Seasons Publishers, 1983.
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Hazeltine, John W.
Hazeltine type table catalog of early U. S. half dollars. Originally published in 1881. Additional varieties by B. Max Mehl, 1927.
Chicago: Hewitt Bros., n.d.
53 pp.
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New York: Numismatic Gallery/Encino, Cal.: A. Kosoff, 1964.
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New york: Columbia University Press, 1957.
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Colorado Springs, Colo.: Al C. Overton, 1967.
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Colorado Springs, Colo.: Al C. Overton, 1970.
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"Second printing."

Valentine, Daniel W.
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Comprehensive catalogue and encyclopedia of U. S. Morgan and peace silver dollars, by Leroy C. Van Allen, A. George Mallis. A revised edition of: Guide to Morgan and peace dollars.
New York: FCI Press-Arco, 1976.
First pub. in 1971 with original title.
[XIV], 316 pp., with detailed photographic illus.
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Morgan and peace dollar varieties.
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183 pp., with photographic illus.
2 copies.

Willem, John M.

The United States trade dollar; America's only unwanted, unhonored coin.

Racine, Wis.: Whitman Publishing Co., 1965

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2 copies.

U. S. NICKEL COINAGE

Cass, Gene.

Jefferson, nickels; past-present-future; prices; 1st edition comp. and ed. by Gene Cass and Bill Evans.

Terre Haute, Ind.: [Wabash Valley Coin Club], 1963.

[16 pp.]

2 copies.

Cohen, Annette, R.

The buffalo nickel; by Annette R. Cohen and Ray M. Druley.

Arlington, VA: Potomac Enterprises, 1979.

130 pp., with photographic illus.

Nagengast, Bernard A.

The Jefferson nickel analyst; a comprehensive study of the series in three parts; characteristics, capital gain, full steps, grading, storage, design changes, rarity, major varieties, date by date analysis.

Sidney, Ohio: Bernard A. Nagengast, 1979.

[63 pp.], with detailed photographic illus.

Romines, Delma K.

Hobo nickels; prisoner nickels, shop tokens, modern engravings; an extensive study of hobo nickels.

Newbury Park: Lonesome John Publishing Co., 1982.

106 pp.,, with photographic illus.

Weiss, Adolf.

"PAK" Jefferson nickel "full-step" grading system.

Montclair, N.J.: PAK Jefferson Full Step Nickel Club, 1979.

41 pp., with detailed photographs illus.

(its: Newsletter, v.3 no.1, Jan., 1979)

U. S. COPPER COINAGE (FROM 1793)

Cohen, Roger S.

American half cents; the "little half sisters"; a reference book on the United States half cent coined from 1793 to 1857. Second ed.

Arlington, VA: Wigglesworth & Ghatt Co., 1982.

XXII, 131 pp.

Crosby, Sylvester S.

The United States coinage of 1793 cents and half cents; being a reprint of the plates published by Sylvester S. Crosby in 1897.

New York: Wayte Raymond, 1933.

Foreword by J.G. MacAllister, and 33 pp. of plates reprinted from Crosby's "The United States coinage of 1793."

Early American coppers anthology.

New York: Sanford J Durst, 1977.

545 pp. Copy no. 568 of 1,000 printed.

Contains reprints of 11 articles on United States cents of the period 1793-1857.

Gilbert, Ebenezer.

United States half cents.

Chicago: Hewitt Brothers, n.d.

47 pp.

Reprint of 1916 ed.

2 copies.

Kliman, Myron M.

The two cent piece and varieties.

South Laguana, Cal.: Numismatic Enterprises, 1977.

X, 70 pp.

Manley, Stephen G.

The Lincoln cent.

Muscatine, IA: Liberty Press, 1$981.

119 pp., with photographic illus.

Monographs on varieties of United States large cents 1793-1794; ed. by John W. Adams.

Lawrence, Mass.: Quarterman Publications, Inc., 1976.

XV, 205 pp.

Facsimile reprints of 9 articles or titles published 1869-1926.

Monographs on varieties of United States large cents 1795-1803; ed. by Denis W. Loring.

Lawrence, Mass.: Quarterman Publications, Inc., 1976.

IX, 233 pp.

Facsmile reproductions of three books by G.H. Clapp and H.R. Newcomb published 1925-1947.

Newcomb, Howard R.
United States copper cents 1816-1857.

Lawrence, Mass.: Quarterman Publications, Inc., 1981.

VII, 284 pp., with 11 photographic plates.

Facsmile reprint of original ed. published in 1944 in New York.

Pearl, Oscar J.
The outstanding collection of United States large cents formed by Mr. Oscar J. Pearl, New York City, for sale at fixed prices, arranged and catalogued by A. Kosoff.

New York: Numismatic Gallery, 1944.

24 pp., with 16 photographic illus. pp. of plates. Followed by reprints, with photogr. plate illus., of "The United States Cents of 1793," by Sylvester S. Crosby, and "The Cents of 1794," by S. Hudson Chapman, 40 pp. total.

Sheldon, William H.
Penny whimsy; a revision of Early American Cents 1793-1814; an exercise in descriptive classification with tables of rarity and value. With the collaboration of Dorothy I. Paschal and Walter Breen.

New York: Harper & Row, 1965.

XII, 340 pp., with 51 pp. of photographic plates.

"A revision of Early American Cents, copyright 1949..."

Steinberger, Otto C.
Indian cent date varieties.

[Chicago: Hewitt Bros., n.d.]

15 pp., with photographic illus.

"Reprinted from Numismatic Scrapbool Magazines," n.d.

3 copies.

United States large cents, 1793-1857; an anthology edited by Warren A. Lapp and Herbert A. Silberman.

Lawrence, Mass.: Quarterman Publications, Inc., 1975.

XIV, 647 pp.

Reprints of articles originally published 1895-1971 in The Numismatist.

PRIVATE AND LOCAL COINAGE

Adams, Edgar H.
Private gold coinage of California, 1849-55, its history and its issues.

n.p.: Stackpole Numismatic Books, n.d.

XX-VIII, 110 pp., with photographic plates.

Reprint of 1913 ed., with introduction by Q. David Bowers.

Doering, Davis.
California fractional gold; by David and Susan Doering. 1st ed.

Santa Monica, Cal.: Authors, 1980.

XVIII, 144 pp., with photographic illus. and prices.

Gould, Maurice M.
Alaska's coinage through the years, by Maurice M. Gould and Kenneth Bressett; an illustrated catalog listing all of the recorded issues of tokens used as money by pioneer settlers of Alaska including all of the souvenir gold issues and a list of transportation tokens and medals covering the entire history of Alaska.

Racine, Wis.: Whitman Publishing Co., 1960.

46 pp., with photographic illus.

2 copies.

Gould, Maurice M.
Alaska's coinage through the years. Revised 2nd ed., by Maurice M. Gould, Kenneth Bressett, Kaye and Nancy Dethridge.

Racine: Whitman Publishing Co., 1965.

175 pp., with photographic illus.

Higgie, Lincoln M.
The money of Puerto Rico; an illustrated history and price list of the coins, tokens and paper money which were once issued for use in the commonwealth that may someday become our 51st state.

Racine, Wis.: Whitman Publishing Co., 1962.

83 pp., with photographic illus.

3 copies.

Higgie, Lincoln W.
The colonial coinage of the U.S. Virgin Islands; an illustrated history and guide to the coins, tokens and paper money issued for the U. S. Virgin Islands under Danish and United States administration.

Racine, Wis.: Whitman Publishing Co., 1961.

61 pp., with photographic illus.

5 copies.

Kagin, Donald H.
Private gold coins and patterns of the United States.

New York: Arco, 1981.

XXVI, 406 pp., illus.

Lee, Kenneth W.
California gold: dollars, half dollars, quarter dollars; an illustrated descriptive listing of the varieties of the fractional pieces, most of which are in the personal collection of the author.

Santa Ana, Cal.: George Frederick Kolbe Publications, 1979.

120 pp., with photographic illus.

CALLAWAY COUNTY BANKS

Their History and Their Checks 1857-1976

by
Michael G. Pfefferkorn

PART III

(continued from July, 1983 issue)

Author's Note:

This concludes a three part catalogue of the banks and checks of Callaway County, which is based on the collection of **WILLIAM L. HAMILTON** of Fulton, Missouri. The historical data was compiled with the assistance of **RUSSELL VOGELSANG.** A complete listing of credits and resources for this series may be found on page 36 of the July, 1982 issue.

TEBBETTS:

Tebbetts was established in 1895. The approximated populations were 1900 -100; 1910 - 200; 1920 - 26; 1930 - 167; 1940 - 131; 1950 - 211; 1960 -125; and 1970 - 125.

The Bank of Tebbetts was founded in 1905 and closed on September 30, 1929. This bank closing anticipated the Great Stock Market Crash by one month.

BANK OF TEBBETTS:

Presidents - B. F. Chiles (1905-1908); & R. W. Farmer (1910-1915);and J. W. Hord (1916-1929).
Vice-pres. - J. W. Hord (1910-1915); F.O. Jones (1916-1926); and D.J. Rootes (1927-1929).
Cashier - W. R. Hord (1905-1929).

(no checks are available for catalogue.)

****

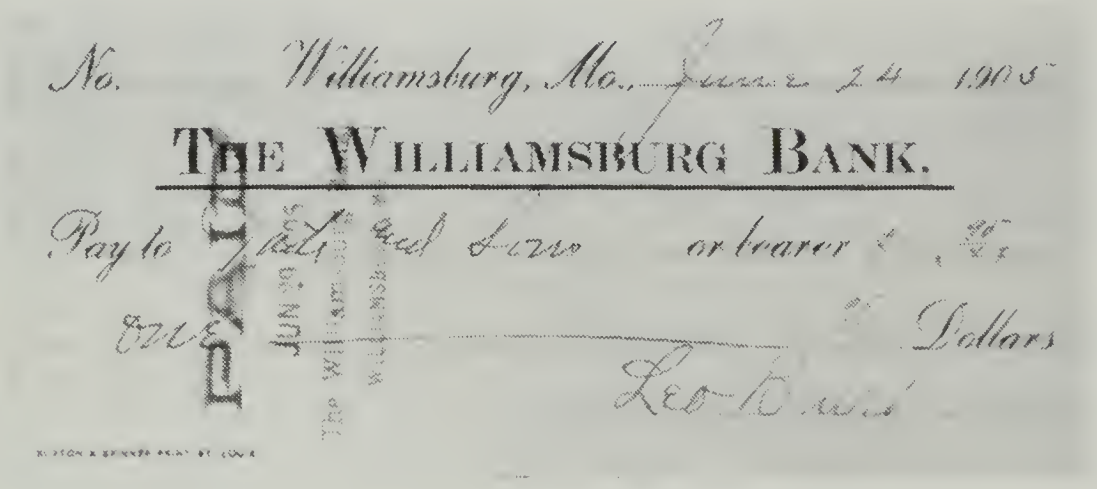
WILLIAMSBURG:

Williamsburg dates from at least as early as 1835. Its populations have been 1880 - 106; 1890 - 106; 1900 - ; 1910 - 100; 1920 - 105; 1930 - 36; 1940 - 90; 1950 - 84; 1960 - 70; and 1970 - 90.

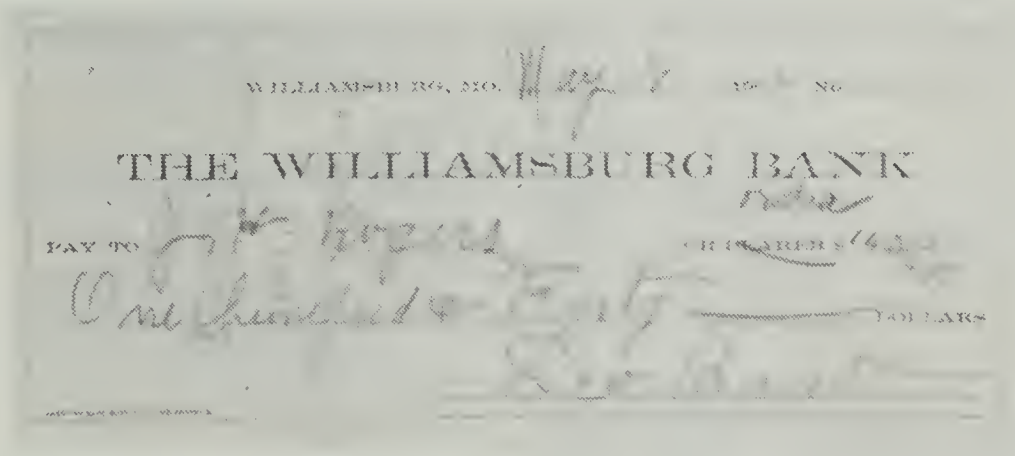
The Williamsburg Bank was chartered in 1905. Although a small bank, it used a remarkable variety of check styles as it indicated in the catalogue below. The Williamsburg Bank was taken over by the Callaway Bank of Fulton, Missouri, on March 12, 1931.

WILLIAMSBURG BANK:

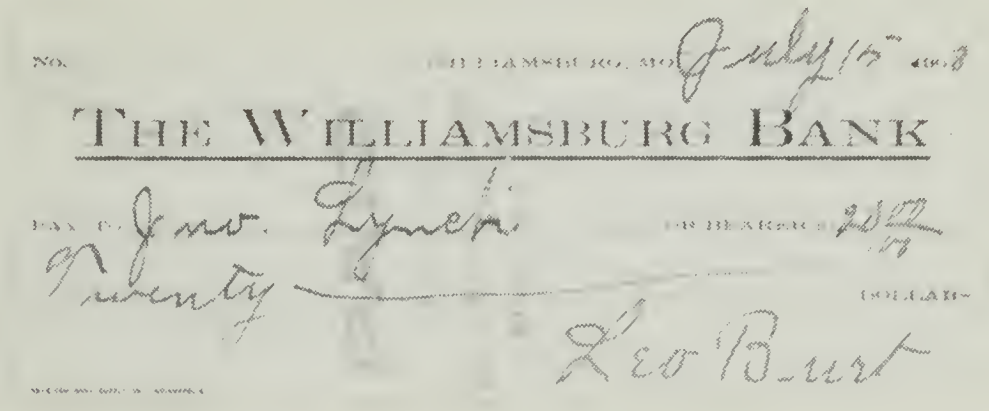
President - R.N. Crews, M. D. (1905-1910) and E.J. Grant (1910-1931).
Vice-pres. - John Yates (1910-1913); G. W. Dutton (1914); J. W. Barker (1915-1926); and A. T. Crump (1927-1931).
Cashier - J.T. Peters (1905-1931).



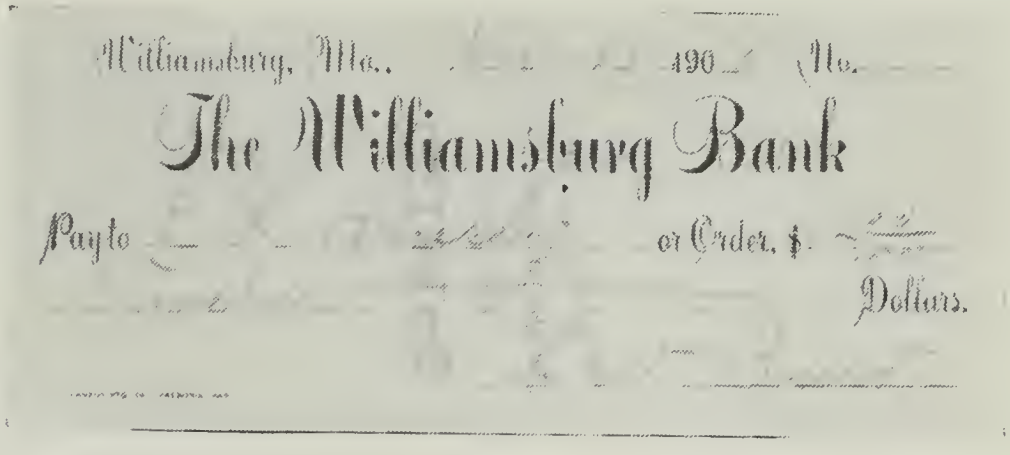
TYPE XII-1-A
(BUXTON & SKINNER PRINT. ST. LOUIS. - plain paper - black printing - mixed letter styles and bank name underscored - 190 — - 158 mm. x 70 mm.)



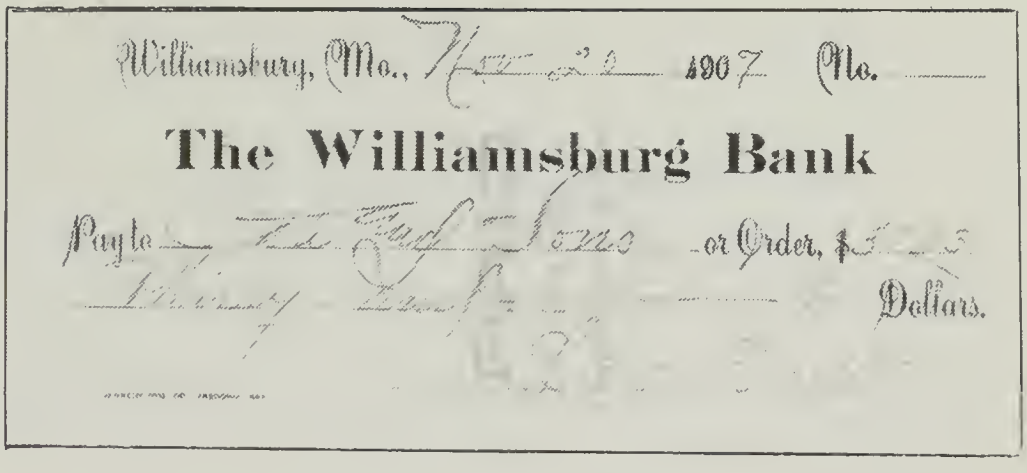
TYPE XII-1-B
(AMERICAN BANK SUPPLY CO., INDIANAPOLIS. - light blue paper - black printing - block lettering - 190 — - 151 mm. x 65 mm.)



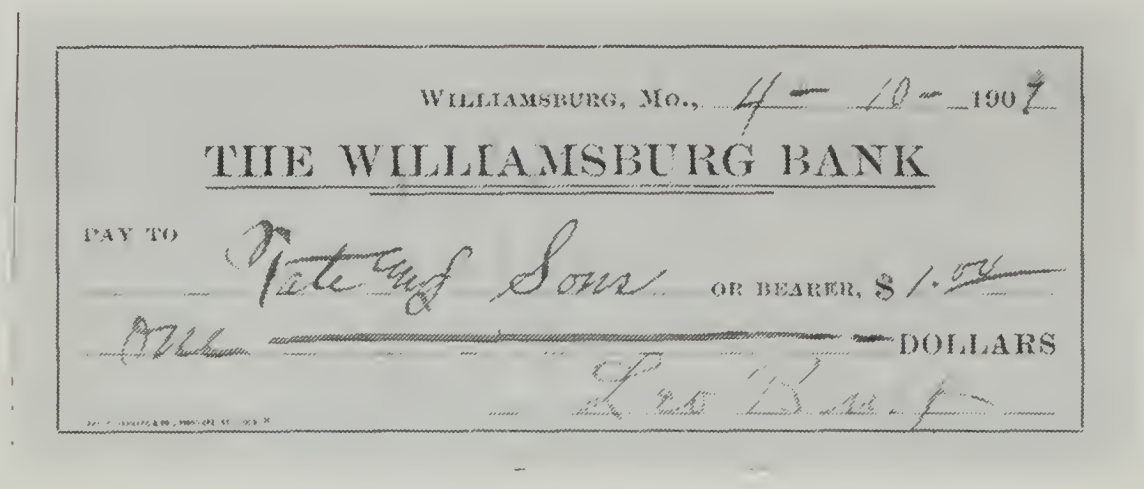
TYPE XII-1-C
(AMERICAN BANK SUPPLY CO., INDIANAPOLIS. - plain paper - blue printing - bank name underscored - 190 — - 154 mm. x 67 mm.)



TYPE XII-1-D
(KENNEDY PTG. CO., FREDONIA, KAN. - plain paper - black printing - all script lettering - 190 — - 153 mm. x 64 mm.)



TYPE XII-1-E
(KENNEDY PTG. CO., FREDONIA, KAN. - plain paper - black printing mixed letter styles - 190 — - 158 mm. x 68 mm.)


WILLIAMSBURG, Mo., 4 — 10 — 1907

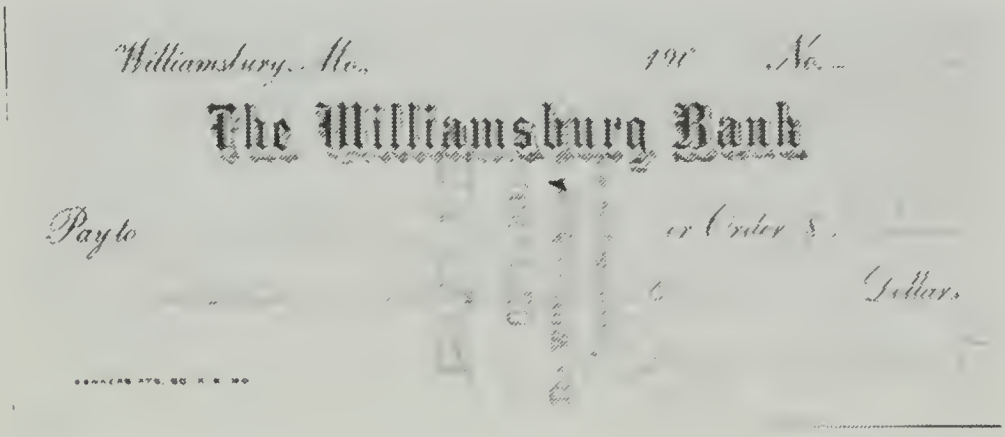
THE WILLIAMSBURG BANK

PAY TO Peter Huf Sons OR BEARER, $ 1.00

One DOLLARS

TYPE XII-1-F

(GEO. D. BARNARD & CO., PRINTERS, ST. LOUIS * - plain paper - black printing - all block type and two lines under bank name - entire design area enclosed in black border - 190 — - 174 mm. x 72 mm.)


Williamsburg, Mo., 190 No.

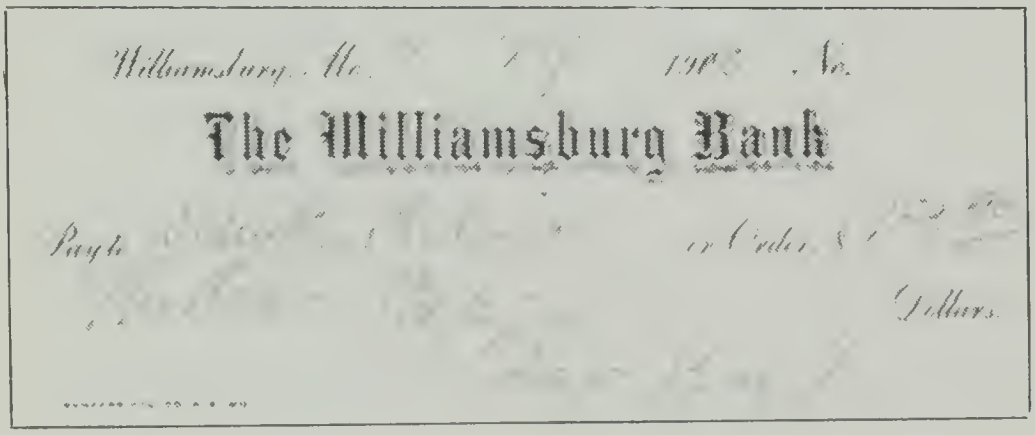
The Williamsburg Bank

Pay to or Order $

Dollars

TYPE XII-1-G

(BANKERS PTG. CO., K. C., MO. - plain paper - black printing wavy underscore below bank name - 190 — - 153 mm. x 65 mm.)


Williamsburg, Mo. 190 No.

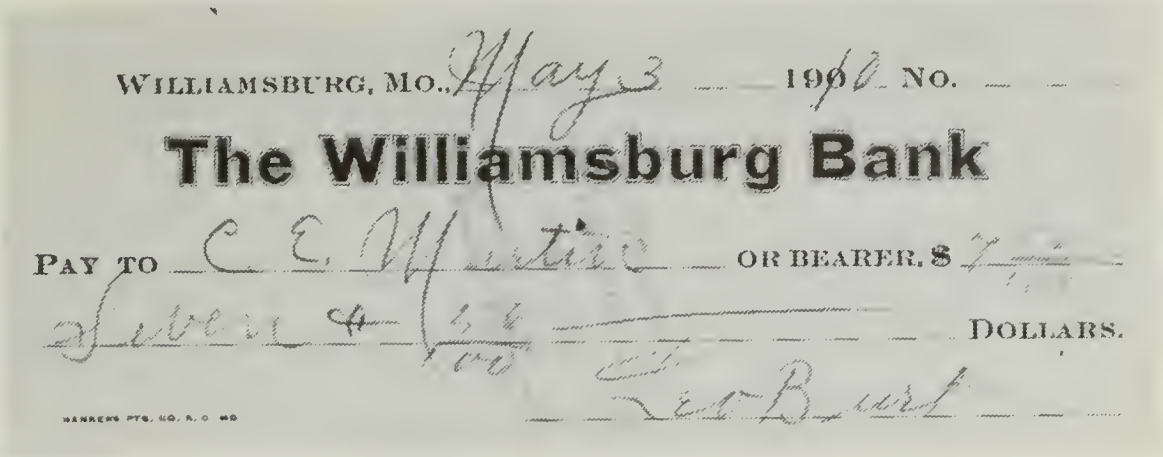
The Williamsburg Bank

Pay to or Order $

Dollars

TYPE XII-1-H

(BANKERS PTG. CO., K.C., MO. - plain paper - black printing - script letters - bank name underscored with shadow effect - lower corners rounded - 190 — - 153 mm. x 65 mm.)


WILLIAMSBURG, MO., May 3 1910 NO.

The Williamsburg Bank

PAY TO C E Whittie OR BEARER, $ 7.50

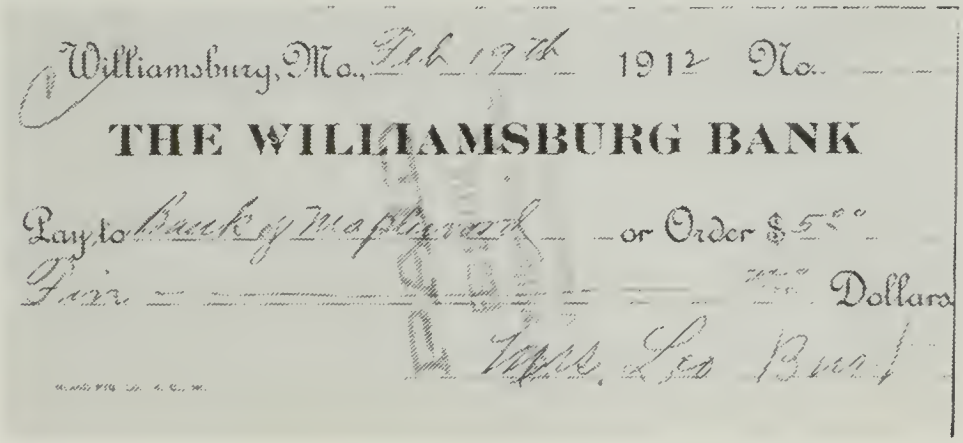
Seven & 50/100 DOLLARS.

E. Lee Burt

BANKERS PTG. CO. K. C. MO.

TYPE XII-1-I

(BANKERS PTG. CO., K. C., MO. - plain paper - black printing - town name in block letters and bank name outlined - 190 — - 178 mm. x 72 mm.)


Williamsburg, Mo., Feb 17th 1912 No.

THE WILLIAMSBURG BANK

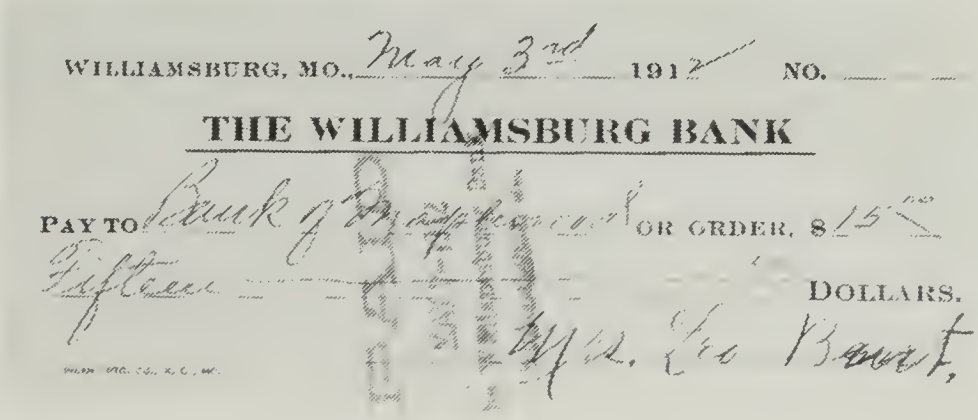
Pay to Bank of Mapleweek or Order $5.00

Five 00/100 Dollars

E. Lee Burt

TYPE XII-1-J

(INLAND PTG CO., K. C., MO. - plainpaper - black printing - all block letters and bank name underscored - 191 — - 152 mm. x 65 mm.)


WILLIAMSBURG, MO., May 3rd 1912 NO.

THE WILLIAMSBURG BANK

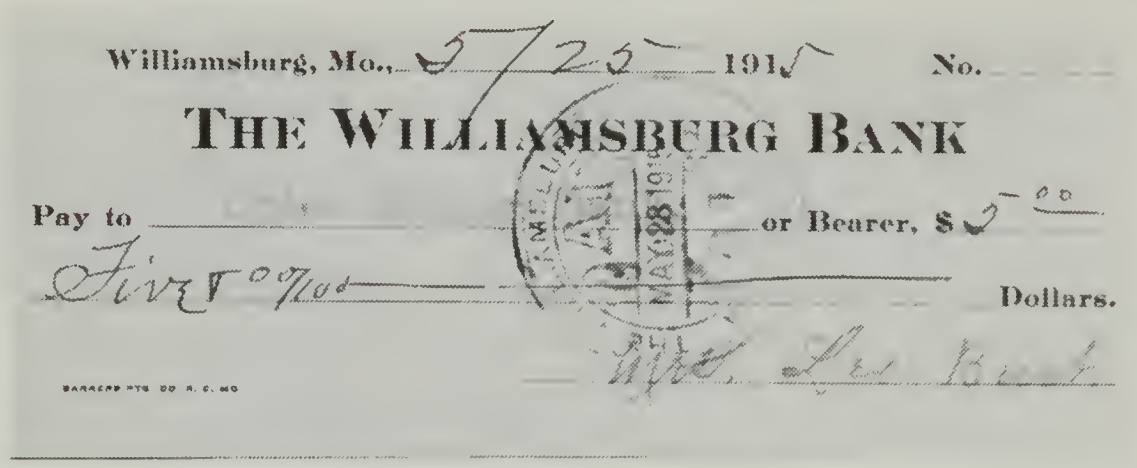
PAY TO Bank of Mapleweek OR ORDER, $15.00

Fifteen 00/100 DOLLARS.

E. Lee Burt,

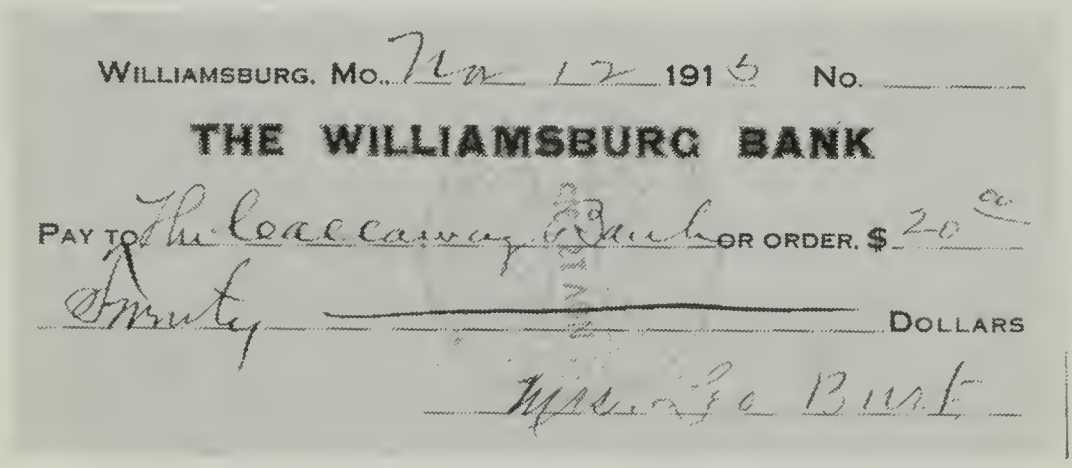
TYPE XII-1-K

(INLAND PTG. CO., K.C. MO. - plain paper - black printing - mixed letter styles - 191 — - 148 mm. x 66 mm.)



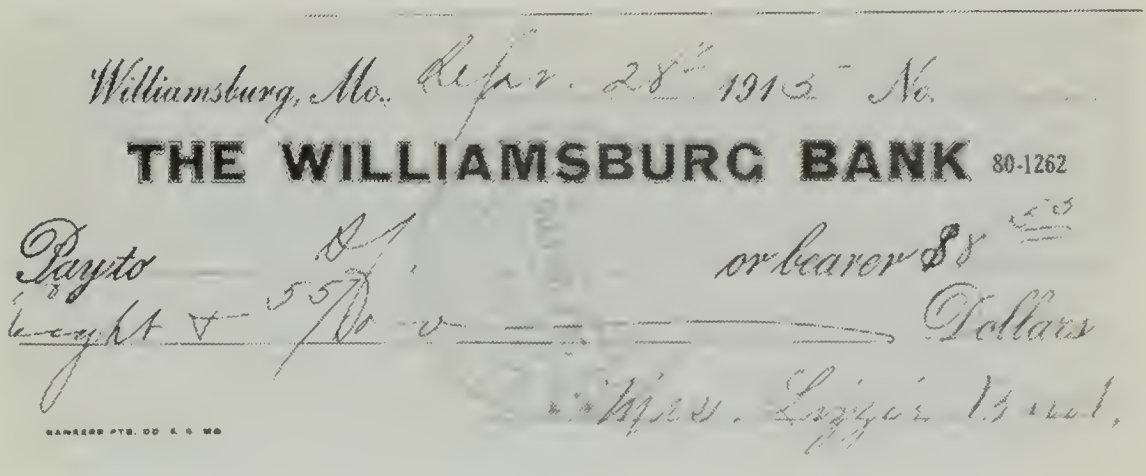
TYPE XII-1-L

(BANKERS PTG. CO., K. C., MO. - plain paper - black printing - block lettering - 191 — - 171 mm. x 70 mm.)



TYPE XII-1-M

(printer unknown - plain paper - black printing - bank name outlined - 191 — - 163 mm. x 70 mm.)



TYPE XII-1-N

(BANKERS PTG. CO., K. C., MO. - plain paper - black printing - town name in script letters and bank name outlined - 191 — - with route number 80-1262 - 181 mm. x 71 mm.)

RELATIVE FINANCIAL STRENGTH of CALLAWAY COUNTY BANKS

1910 - 1930

Note: The financial strength of the Callaway County banks is given for five year intervals and, in their respective order, the amounts of paid up capital, surplus and profits, and deposits are listed as reported in the appropriate edition of Rand McNally Bankers Directory.

LOCATION Banking Firm	Dates of Operation	1910	1915	1920	1925	1930
AUXVASSE		$ 30,000	$ 30,000	$ 30,000		
Auxvasse Bank	1887-1923	25,000	35,000	36,000	closed	closed
		210,000	200,000	285,000		
Farmers and		not	20,000	20,000	$ 20,000	
Traders Bank	1910-1928	reported	3,760	9,000	21,000	closed
			34,270	135,000	268,000	
Security Bank	1930-					$ 15,000
	present	*******	*******	*******	*******	3,000
						.....
FULTON						
Callaway Bank	1857-	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
	present	57,760	111,210	116,000	116,920	133,450
		448,030	343,780	814,300	711,070	927,010
(Farmers) First		100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	
National Bank	1906-1926	16,000	30,000	43,450	46,360	closed
		328,000	310,000	400,000	388,350	
Home Savings		50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
Bank	1890-1931	30,000	45,000	60,000	33,360	29,650
		230,000	215,000	400,000	562,440	571,130
Southern Bank		50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	
of Fulton	1871-1926	30,000	35,000	31,770	36,680	closed
		260,000	250,000	449,510	432,870	
GUTHRIE			10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Guthrie Bank	1913-1930	*******	.....	5,000	6,180	6,680
			42,320	79,950	32,000	29,690

LOCATION Banking Firm	Dates of Operation	1910	1915	1920	1925	1930
McCREDIE			$ 20,000	$ 40,000	$ 40,000	
McCredie Bank	1915-1925	*******	.....	24,930	32,140	closed
			.....	140,530	94,670	
MOKANE		$ 25,000	37,500	37,500	37,500	$ 37,500
Farmers Bank	1897-c.1940	9,500	7,000	7,500	14,530	12,720
		69,000	65,000	177,570	141,880	84,430
NEW BLOOMFIELD						
Bank of New		10,000	30,000	30,000		
Bloomfield	1901-1922	14,000	15,000	16,000	closed	closed
		126,000	100,000	200,000		
					10,000	10,000
Farmers Bank	1924-1931	*******	*******	*******	.....	2,440
					30,000	51,210
PORTLAND		20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
Bank of	1899-c.1942	22,000	33,820	45,000	47,470	40,000
Portland		100,000	101,650	175,000	186,730	190,610
STEEDMAN			10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Steedman Bank	1915-	*******	.....	5,380	14,110	18,040
	present		500	93,990	80,570	88,880
STEPHENS (STORE)		10,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000
Farmers Bank	1904-1930	5,630	16,520	14,800	19,580	9,430
		50,700	52,570	128,520	88,590	47,300
TEBBETTS		10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	
Bank of	1905-1929	2,920	5,960	17,410	22,690	closed
Tebbetts		32,660	35,570	67,400	203,420	
WILLIAMSBURG		12,500	12,500	12,500	12,500	12,500
Williamsburg	1905-1931	7,770	15,000	22,600	22,880	18,070
Bank		73,300	60,000	103,810	103,130	70,350

A MISSOURI RECORD

Continued from the July, 1983 issue

The editor encourages reader assistance in the attribution of and/or establishment of the historical significance of items listed in this column. Submission of items relating to Missouri for publication is also welcomed.

27. Obv. (within design composed of wings at top of arrowhead-shaped design pointing onto a circle containing a map of North America and a portion of South America; within the circle, a smaller circle indicating St. Louis: 1930 / INTERNATIONAL / AIRCRAFT / SHOW / (single propeller airplane) / FEB. 15-23 / (Arena building) / SAINT LOUIS

    Rev. ST. LOUIS / BUTTON CO.

    37.8 mm. x 48.2 mm. Rectangular Bronze

The 1930 International Aircraft Show opened on February 15 with 18,000 in attendance. The leading manufacturers exhibited their latest in technology. The show was attended by leading flyers of the day,including Eddie Rickenbacher, Frank Hawkins, Amelia Earhart, and Lady Mary Heath. Apparently two records were broken during the show. Miss Mildred Kauffmann, nineteen years old, of Kansas City, established a new record for women with forty-six loops. Barney Zimmerly of Marshall, Missouri, test pilot for Nicholas-Beazley Airplane Co. (also of Marshall), flew 27,350 feet high (approximately 5.2 miles). By the close of the airshow, 135,000 people had attended. The sales of planes had reached $1.5 million.

M. N. S. CALENDAR OF EVENTS

The Missouri Numismatic Society meets on the fourth Tuesday evening of each month except December. Meetings begin at 7:30 P.M. They are held at Farm and Home Savings association office, 11710 Manchester Road in Des Peres. Enter the building through the east side door and walk down to the lower level. write to M.N.S., 5005 South Grand Boulevard, St. Louis, MO 63111, or telephone (314) 481-7630 for additional information.

PROGRAM SCHEDULE

— 1984 —

Aug. 28	Mr. Clem Rowe	Beginnings of Money
Sep. 19	Mr. Barry Faintich	California Territorial Gold
Oct. 23	Dr. Malcolm C. Thompson	A Collection of Special Checks
Nov. 20	Mr. Lawrence Marsh	Stocks and Bonds

— 1985 —

Jan. 22	Mr. Roger Munie	Tokens, Medals, and Memories of the 1904 St. Louis World's Fair
Feb. 26	Mr. John Bush	The 1856 Flying Eagle Cent
Mar. 26	Mr. Sanford Knight (auctioneer)	Annual Numismatic Auction
Apr. 23	Mr. James S. Moores	Medallic Tribute of St. Louis Baseball Immortals
May 28	Mr. Michael G. Pfefferkorn	Missouri History Illustrated Through Numismatics--Part IV
Jun. 25	Mrs. Malcolm Thompson	Love Tokens
Jul. 23	Mr. Robert E. Cochran	St. Louis National Banknotes--Part II

OTHER LOCAL NUMISMATIC GROUPS

The World Coin Club meets on the fourth Sunday afternoon of each month. Meetings begin at 1:30 P.M. An auction is held for members. Meetings are held on the top floor of the Ira Berry office on the northwest corner of Olive Street Road intersection with I-270. The club address is P.O. Box 12413, St. Louis, MO. 63132 or phone (314) 481-7630.

The Ancient Coin Study Group meets six times per year on Friday evenings at the site of the M.N.S. Library, 5005 S. Grand, St. Louis, MO. 63111. Call 481-7630 for deatils.

The St. Louis Numismatic Association features a numismatic auction at its monthly meetings which commence at 8 P.M. on the first Friday of each month. The Ramada Inn-Westport in west St. Louis County is the location. Their address is P.O. Box 8800, St. Louis, MO 63102.

The St. Clair Numismatic Society meets at the Belleville Library at 7 P.M. on the second Wednesday of each month.

FUTURE NUMISMATIC EVENTS

Nov. 16-18, 1984	The World Coin Club Annual Show is at the Henry VIII Inn, near the Airport, 4690 N. Lindbergh
Feb. 23-25, 1985	St. Louis Numismatic Association Show is at the St. Louis Marriott Hotel at the Airport
Aug. 16-18, 1985	MISSOURI NUMISMATIC SOCIETY 25th ANNUAL COIN FESTIVAL is at the St. Louis Marriott Hotel at the Airport

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314-621-2580

327 Northwest Plaza
Next to Bank
St. Louis, Mo. 63074
314-291-4477
314-291-2266

#14 South Central
Clayton Across from Court House
Clayton, Mo. 63105
314-721-8111

5 Manchester Mall
Manchester Rd. at Hwy. 141
St. Louis, Mo. 63011
314-391-9181

8374 Watson Road
General Grant Shopping Center
St. Louis, Mo. 63119
314-842-3636
314-842-5959